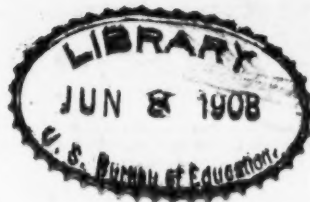


THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

June



THIS NUMBER.



June
1908
VOL. XXXVI, No. 6

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

WM. GEO. BRUCE
PUBLISHER
MILWAUKEE
NEW YORK — CHICAGO



High School Graduating Exercises

Are rendered Attractive and Impressive by the use of

CAPS and GOWNS

An economical uniform, saving time and money at a busy season; democratic in its unifying effect and appropriate in its academic significance. A trial will convince you of its practical value to your school.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF SALE AND RENTAL

Cotrell & Leonard

ALBANY, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY EDUCATIONAL COMPANY

DEALERS IN

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

PROMPT SHIPMENT

REASONABLE PRICES

Crayons, Erasers, School Papers, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Colors, Maps, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Kindergarten Supplies.

CONSTRUCTION WORK MATERIALS

We carry the completest line of handicraft supplies in the West. Manual Training Tools, Looms, Weaving Materials, Raffia, Reeds, Paper, Leather, etc.

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

GARDEN CITY EDUCATIONAL CO.

Removed to 169 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO

Teachers' Agencies.

TEACHERS WANTED Are You Interested in Promotion?

Read What Our Patrons Say

"Of all the agencies that named candidates for the vacancies here, I found yours the best. I congratulate you on the personnel of your registry."
"I have consulted several agencies, but find your list of candidates superior to those enrolled in others."

Address THE THURSTON TEACHERS' AGENCY

378 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Advance fee not required.

INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY

501-502 Livingston Building

Rochester, New York

An Agency that selects and recommends teachers with care.

T. H. Armstrong, Mgr.
H. D. Bartlett, Sec'y.

TRY US

THE REED TEACHERS' AGENCY

939-941 University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

H. E. REED, Manager

Ninety-seven per cent. of the teachers placed last year by this agency were placed by direct recommendation. Our methods will please you. Write to us for information.

THE AGENCY FOR WESTERN POSITIONS

16th Year. All the Best Openings in the Northwest, Mountain and Coast Sections. 40-Page Pamphlet Sent Free.

THE HAZARD TEACHERS' AGENCY

317 Kasota Bldg.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

615 Empire State Bldg.,
SPOKANE, WASH.

University Park,
DENVER, COLO.

SCHERMERHORN TEACHERS' AGENCY, 353 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK

Oldest and best known in U. S. Est. 1855.

CHAS. W. MULFORD, Manager.

MIDLAND TEACHERS' AGENCIES

Warrensburg, Mo.

Richmond, Ky.

We recommend ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE teachers for positions in PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Teachers desiring promotion are requested to write for our forms.

MEMBERSHIP COSTS YOU NOTHING. ESTABLISHED 1900

THE PARKER TEACHERS' AGENCY

MADISON :: WISCONSIN

A conservative Agency working close to the candidate and the position. Conducted by Willard N. Parker, formerly Assistant State Superintendent of Wisconsin.

AN AGENCY of vacancies and tells you about them and recommends you that is more. Ours

is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears is something; but if it is asked to recommend a teacher

THAT RECOMMENDS

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY, C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In writing to advertisers please mention "SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL."



Teachers Agencies



The Pratt Teachers' Agency

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Recommends college and normal graduates, specialists, and other teachers to colleges, public and private schools.

Advises parents about schools.

WM. O. PRATT, Manager.

THE ALBERT TEACHERS' AGENCY

378 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

Teachers for High Schools and Grade Work in demand. TERMS MOST LIBERAL. Send for twenty-third Year Book. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

The TEACHERS' EXCHANGE OF BOSTON

120 Boylston Street,

Recommends Teachers of all grades; Conducted primarily in the interest of School Employers.

FISHER TEACHERS' AGENCY

A. G. FISHER, Prop.

Excellent facilities for placing teachers in every part of the U. S. SEND FOR MANUAL. 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

B. F. CLARK

CHICAGO, 17 E. VAN BUREN ST

17TH YEAR

THE CLARK TEACHERS' AGENCIES

NEW YORK, 156 FIFTH AVE.

BOISE, IDAHO

TEACHERS

desiring promotion can best secure it through the CENTRAL TEACHERS' AGENCY. We have aided hundreds and can aid YOU. SUPERINTENDENTS in need of teachers will find our service prompt, definite and satisfactory. Correspondence solicited.

E. C. ROGERS, Manager, 20 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

James F. McCullough Teachers' Agency

A Successful School and College Bureau

Railway Exchange Building
CHICAGO

TEACHERS IN DEMAND—REGISTER NOW for '08 Vacancies.

RECOMMENDS CANDIDATES and Aids in Securing Appointments.

NO REGISTRATION FEE TO PAY until Position is Secured—WRITE U.S.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

23,980 POSITIONS FILLED

CHICAGO OFFICE, SUITE 606 FINE ARTS BUILDING

205 Michigan Avenue

OTHER OFFICES: Boston, New York, Washington, Minneapolis, Denver, Spokane, Portland, Berkeley, Los Angeles.

CHICAGO MANAGERS: Herbert F. Fisk, Ralph G. Kimble, Marion Holmes, Ernest E. Olp, George T. Palmer, Emma Drought

Manual sent on application

The Yates-Fisher Teachers' Agency

Paul Yates Manager

Fine Arts Bldg Chicago

Colorado Teachers' Agency

Boston New York Chicago
Salt Lake City Los Angeles

FRED DICK, ex-State Supt., Mgr.,

Rooms 236-237 Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Des Moines Harrisburg Atlanta

TEACHERS wanting positions in the West should register with us. TEACHERS wanting more desirable positions than those they now have should keep their names on our list. SCHOOL BOARDS are invited to send us for teachers at any time. We endeavor to serve the best interests of the schools.

CALIFORNIA TEACHERS' AGENCY

LOS ANGELES

ONE FEE FOR TWO OFFICES

BERKELEY

The great Agency of the West. Established 1889. Normal and College graduates wanted.

Do You Know

That the best way to secure a thoroughly competent superintendent, principal or teacher is to apply to the

Albany Teachers' Agency

If you do not know this send for circulars and learn what we can do for you.

We are prepared to make prompt nominations for all kinds of school and college work. We can increase your range of choice and also save you time and trouble. Our services cost you nothing and we shall be glad to hear from you when you have vacancies to fill.

HARLAN P. FRENCH,

Correspondence Solicited.

81 Chapel St., ALBANY, N. Y.

Slate Blackboards

Why you need them
How to install them

The above is the title of a handy booklet just issued by us.

Everybody interested in school buildings ought to have one. It's interesting and profitable reading.

A postal brings it. Write for it now!

Penna. Structural Slate Co.,

Worth Bldg., Easton, Pa.

IF INTERESTED IN SANITARY SCHOOL URINALS, SEND FOR BOOKLET No. 12.

Sanitary Slate for Schools

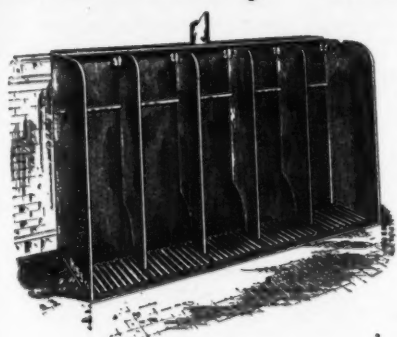
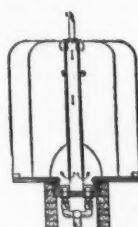


Fig. B-5



Section B-5



Sec. B-6. Showing Double Ventilated Slate Urinals

K. S. S. Co. Special Single Ventilated Slate Urinals (see Fig. B-5 above) are unsurpassed for Public Schools, being designed by one of the leading Sanitary Engineers in the country. Made up in Genuine Bangor Slate. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Further description and prices on application.

Everything in Slate. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

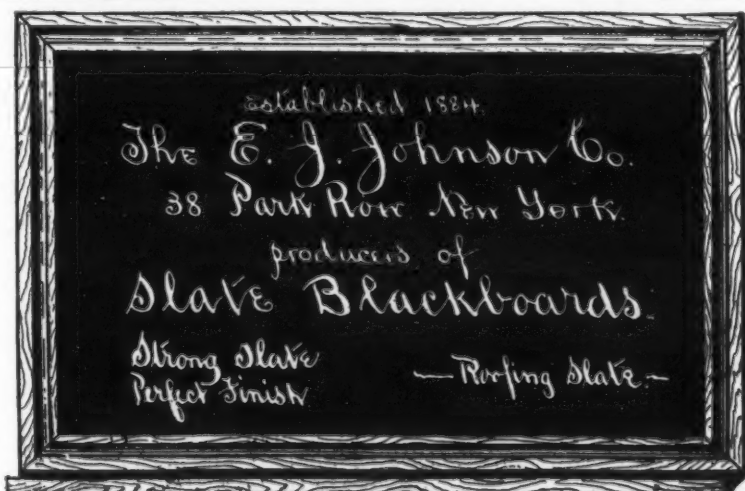
KEENAN STRUCTURAL SLATE CO. Inc.
BANGOR, PA.

TEACHERS WANTED NOW.

Secure the services of a Placing Agency. This is the last call through this medium this school year. Employers of teachers are getting anxious and are wiring us for teachers. We employ the same methods in placing teachers that have characterized our work for the past five years in placing business and technical men. Send for catalogue explaining our methods and terms. We have our own private telegraph wire and spare no means to represent our candidates aggressively. We have openings in all western states for successful teachers in every department of the work.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. C. A. DONNELLY, Manager.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE CO., Inc.
304H, 305, 306, 307, 308 Century Bldg Established 1903. **DENVER, COLO.**



WE ALSO QUARRY ROOFING SLATE

In writing to advertisers please mention "SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL."

SUGGESTION FOR CLASS GIFT



THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Size 34 x 40 inches.

(Copyright 1908 by Boston Sculpture Co.)

We make a specialty of STATUARY and BAS-RELIEFS for SCHOOL DECORATION.

Bust and Statues of Authors and Statesmen, and reproductions of the Masterpieces of Sculpture from the European Museums.

Our 1908 catalogue will be sent free upon request.

THE BOSTON SCULPTURE COMPANY

Melrose Station :: BOSTON, MASS.

THE BRADLEY WATER COLORS

ARE RECOMMENDED BY TEACHERS, ART DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY
RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR EXCLUSIVE USE IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Send for Catalogs and Circulars of Kindergarten Material and Books; Rappia and Reed and other Construction work Materials; also Brown's Famous Pictures.

THOMAS CHARLES COMPANY

80 AND 82 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
Northwestern Agents of MILTON BRADLEY CO.

FIRST HANDS

For every advantage of cost and quality come to us.

Our first aim is the production of the best Blackboard. Do you wish to read the opinions of those who have used our Blackboards? If so write for our 1907 Blackboard Pamphlet which also gives instructions for the proper erection in the school-room with a full size detail of chalk trough and frames. Every one interested in the proper erection of Blackboards (including members of Boards of Education), should have this Pamphlet.

As the graduating exercises are rapidly approaching, we wish to announce that our line of

DIPLOMAS

must be seen to be appreciated. The lithographing and printing of diplomas is an important branch of our business. We have special facilities for executing all orders promptly. Our designs are the very latest, and we employ special artists for **engrossing** pupils' names. If skill in workmanship and finish are worthy of consideration, our goods will surely please you. If interested, write for our samples and prices before ordering elsewhere.

We also have an attractive line of **Class Pins** and **Medals**. We will be glad to send you a descriptive circular upon request.

M. A. DONOHUE & CO.

Publishers and Manufacturers of the

FAMOUS RED LINE SERIES

Records, Registers and Blanks,
School Furnishings and Supplies

407-429 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention School Board Journal when answering this ad.

MANN'S SYRACUSE ODORLESS DISINFECTANT

IS THE BEST AND ONLY SATISFACTORY DISINFECTANT FOR SCHOOL USES

It kills all germs, destroys all odors, and being odorless, imparts no disagreeable odor as a substitute for the odor removed.

MANN'S WAX FLOOR OIL

contains a large per cent. of WAX and is especially adapted for SCHOOL USES, on account of its cleanliness.

NO DUST NO GERMS

For full particulars, address

H. D. MANN CO. Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New—Perfect Condition—Reduced Price. One Heater Coil, 1575 foot capacity, No. 22, with casing and connection to fan; One No. 3 Pot Trap; One 110 inch $\frac{1}{4}$ left hand, YHD Steel Plate Fan, complete; One 6x6 "A" DC, left hand, Engine. This outfit purchased and plans changed; can deliver at once. Write for particulars. E. H. McKnight, Bowling Green, O.

A BARGAIN

Review of Reviews \$3.00
Cosmopolitan..... 1.50
Woman's Home Companion..... 1.00
School Board Journal..... 1.00

Total..... \$6.50

OUR PRICE \$3.50. Address

WM. GEO. BRUCE, Publisher, Milwaukee

FOWLE'S BUILDING SPECIFICATIONS

complete for the use of Masons, Carpenters and Contractors. By mail 10 cents. For sale by

THE FOWLE PRINTING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WASTE BASKET



CRANE BROS., WESTFIELD, MASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LINENOID SEAMLESS GOODS.
Write for Prices.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The Most Charming Island Water Trip on the American Continent.

The Palace Steamers
"HENDRICK HUDSON"
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY"
of the Hudson River Day Line.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave New York, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A.M.
New York, West 42d St., N.R., 9:00 A.M.
New York, West 129th St., N.R., 9:30 A.M.
Albany, Hamilton St., 8:30 A.M.

THE ATTRACTIVE ROUTE FOR SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL TO AND FROM

The Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River,
The Catskill Mountains,
Saratoga and the Adirondacks,
Hotel Champlain and the North,
Niagara Falls and the West

TICKETS VIA DAY LINE ARE ON SALE AT ALL OFFICES.

A trip on one of these famous steamers on the noblest stream in the country offers rare attractions. They are fitted up in the most elegant style, exclusively for passengers. Their great speed, fine orchestras, spacious saloons, private parlors, and luxurious accommodations in every respect render them unexcelled. Handsomely appointed dining rooms, with superior service, are on the main deck, affording an uninterrupted view of the magnificent scenery for which the Hudson is renowned.

During the summer season direct connection will be made at West 42d St., Pier, New York City, with the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Sandy Hook Boats), thus affording a delightful and easy route to the seashore resorts on the New Jersey coast.

Send 6 cents for copy of
"Summer Excursion Book."

F. B. HIBBARD, E. E. OLCOTT,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, Gen'l Manager.
Desbrosses Street Pier, New York.



1908-A NEW RESOLUTION-1908

Resolved by the majority of school boards that they will hereafter give preference to the **HANEY SCHOOL FURNITURE**, when ordering school desks, teachers' desks and chairs. It is hereby recommended to address a communication to the above firm at Grand Rapids, Michigan. They will send sample desks or information that will please you. They also make church and opera seating. Get in with the majority. Write to them. Best goods, lowest prices.

HANEY SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

IT IS NOT THE TRUTH

That some of our competitors speak when they assert that they, and they only, are in no manner connected with or controlled by the "Trust" or other School Desk Combination.

IT IS THE TRUTH

That we, also, are independent of all other Persons, Concerns or Combinations.

That our Seating equals any made in **COMFORT, HEALTHFULNESS, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.**

That our prices are as low as is consistent with **GOOD MATERIALS** and **WELL MADE** Goods.

That our facilities for the manufacture are not excelled by any in the business.

We make School, Church, Opera, Hall and Assembly Room **SEATING**, each unexcelled in its line; together with all accessories and supplies that the buyer may want, to supply, fully every need. It costs but a stamp to write us.

MOORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, MO., U. S. A.



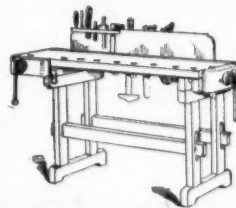
SCHOOL FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES

DO IT TO-DAY!! WHAT?

TEACHERS:—Show this to School Boards!
SCHOOL BOARDS:—Get our Special Catalog and net prices of any goods wanted. School Desks, Black-Boards, Bells, Blinds, Book-Cases, Blank-Books, Charts, Flags, Globes, Maps, Wire Window Guards, Dictionaries, Holders, and Apparatus from High School to Primary Department.
Assortment Large; Price Small; Quality Good. **WHAT ELSE?** Send us your orders! Satisfaction Guaranteed! Agents wanted everywhere.
L. A. MURRAY & CO., Kilbourn, Wisconsin.

SLATE ROOFING URINALS } Low Prices Best Quality **BLACKBOARDS**

THE MAIN BANGOR SLATE CO.
SELLERS BLDG. BANGOR, PA.



ADJUSTABLE BENCHES

For School, Workshop and Home. Easy Adjustment. Quality, Durability and right prices.

Headquarters for Manual Training Supplies

CHANDLER & BARBER, 120 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

RAFFIA RED STAR BRAND

Positively the Best Grade of Selected Raffia for Manual Training Work

Quality Guaranteed	Present Prices:	100 pounds.....10c a lb.	Samples Sent Free
		1 Bale (about 225 lbs.)...8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c "	
		2 Bales " " " "8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c "	
		5 Bales " " " "8c "	

McHUTCHISON & CO.,

(Desk 9)

17 Murray Street, NEW YORK CITY

FIRE ESCAPES IRON STAIRS, ETC.

ART IRON & WIRE WORKS
TOLEDO, OHIO



Special Cases for
Mail Order Trade.

.....Pure and Delicious.....
HEALTH BEERS

**MALT TONICS, STOCK ALES
and PORTER**

...Imperial Mineral Waters...

FOX HEAD TRI LITHIA WATER

Waukesha Imperial Spring Company

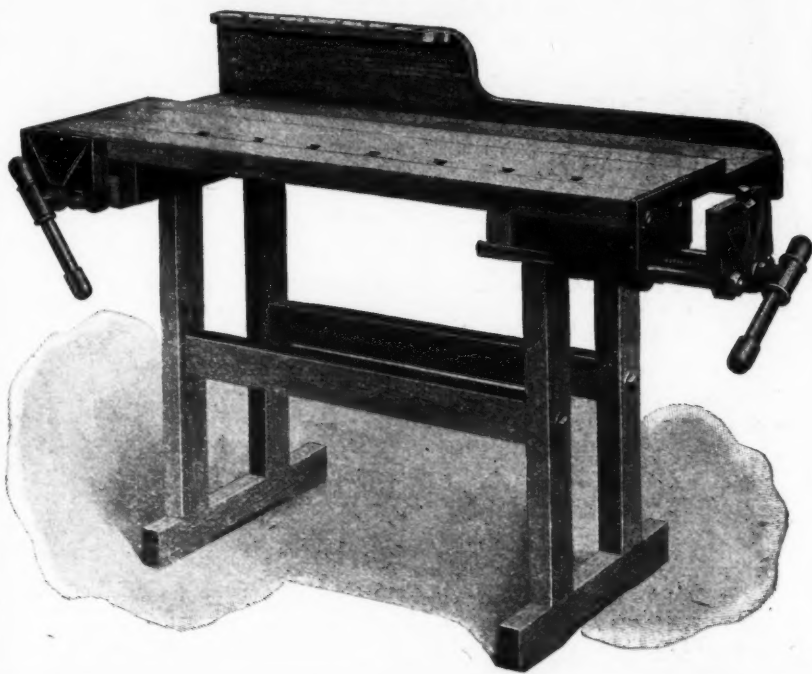
WAUKESHA, WIS.

Wilcox Manual Training Benches

Made in one size from selected kiln dried maple.
Furnished with both Head and Tail Vises, as shown,
or with either, as wanted.
More easily assembled than any other type.
Furnished in oiled finish.

Height.....32 inches
Length of Top.....48 "
Total Width of Top.....21 "
Width Back Shelf.....7 "

Write for Prices



THEY ARE ALL TALKING
ABOUT

The Wilcox Rapid Acting Vise

Sent on 30 days' trial free—they never go back.
Third grade children can use them.
No pawls, racks or triggers to break or wear.
No stripping or cutting of threads.
Screw is cut with single thread four to one inch with
sharp pitch, hence has double the power or pres-
sure of vises whose screw is cut with "double
thread."
Note the Nut engages the entire circumference of
the Screw.

MADE ONLY BY

WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
AURORA, ILLINOIS

THE NEATFIT BOOK COVER

ONE PIECE

No adjusting or pasting. All ready to slip on.

As many sizes of Neatfit Covers as there are of
standard text books.

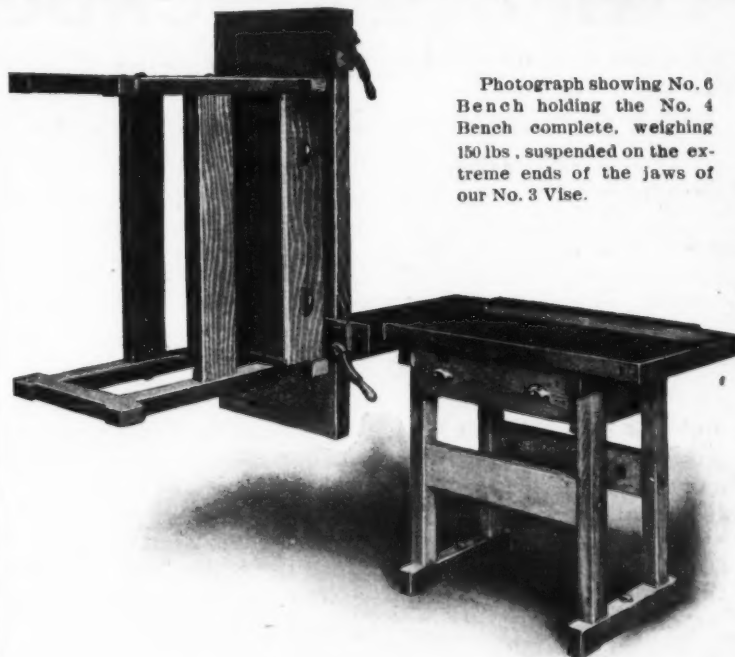
Sanitary Neat Handy

**The Newest and BEST Thing in
Book Covers**

Send the exact titles of the books you wish
covered and we will promptly
fill your order.

**The National Book Cover
Company**
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SHELDON'S IMPROVED MANUAL TRAINING BENCHES



Photograph showing No. 6
Bench holding the No. 4
Bench complete, weighing
150 lbs., suspended on the ex-
treme ends of the jaws of
our No. 3 Vise.

No cause for alarm here. The Vise cannot break, and ten years of growth
have strengthened it so that it will not let go. We ship sample Benches to school
authorities investigating these specialties and invite tests like the above, after which
we will pay transportation both ways if they are rejected.

We have equipped during the past year thirty High Schools and Colleges with
our improved School Lathe and one hundred and five with our Benches, including
many of the most prominent in the country.

Our eighteen years of experience in the class-room and in equipping Manual
Training Departments have enabled us to incorporate in our new Catalogue informa-
tion which will be invaluable to you in planning your department.

The book with photographs of many of these equipments and letters of interest
is now ready for distribution.

May we send you a copy?

E. H. SHELDON & CO.
80 N. May St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**Holds the Temper and Temperature
at 70 degrees for**

PUPIL.

An even temperature keeps the pupil in better health and comfort and consequently promotes his class room work.

PEDAGOGUE.

An even temperature enables the teacher to maintain better discipline and render more effective service.

PUBLIC.

An even temperature saves fuel waste, consequently reduces taxes and thereby pleases the public.

The Johnson System

Is an essential wherever artificial warming
is a necessity.

Now installed in hundreds of
**SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES,
LIBRARIES, SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES.**

PROMOTES { **HEALTH.
COMFORT.
ACTIVITY.
HAPPINESS.** SAVES { **FUEL.
TIME.
LABOR.
MONEY**

Saves its own cost first and then earns money
for the user.

The Johnson Service Co.,

MILWAUKEE. BOSTON. PITTSBURG. DENVER.

**WHEN YOU ARE
IN NEED:**

When you are in need of apparatus, appliances, or furnishings of any kind for your schools, consult "The Directory for School Supplies" on another page of the School Board Journal. The names listed are the leading and most reliable houses in the United States.

**LET US
HELP YOU:**

If you desire any article not listed, write us and we will gladly send you the names and addresses of several leading dealers who can supply you. Our recommendations will be wholly unbiased, since we do not sell and are not interested in the sale of anything.

JUST WRITE TO

WM. GEO. BRUCE, Publisher, Milwaukee

BRUCE'S SCHOOL BOARD MANUAL

The Revised Edition is a New Book in Everything But Title

Bruce's Manual is a handy reference book, which presents the accepted conclusions and experiences of school authorities on a thousand problems arising constantly in school administrative labors. It is a carefully prepared digest of the latest thought and best practice in school organization and management, compiled especially to assist the school board member in his work, and to facilitate the labors of the professional factors. The new edition has been entirely rewritten, and many helpful features have been added. It is a new book in everything except the title.

A NEED SUPPLIED

The transitory character of the average school board and the absorbing occupations of many of its members, render helpful literature on school administration necessary. The man who is preoccupied with business or professional labors has little inclination to study a mass of strictly professional literature in order to equip himself adequately for his school board duties. He may rely upon the practical sense that has served him in his regular calling only to find that he lacks the experience and the ready access to precedent so necessary to fruitful deliberation and wise conclusions in public affairs.

Bruce's Manual is intended to supply this want of the busy school official. It presents in brief, compact form, the underlying theories of school organization and management, and discusses the relations which should exist be-

tween the school board and its superintendent, its principals, teachers, and other employees. It is moreover a careful digest of the experiences and accepted conclusions of school boards on a thousand problems, which recur in the course of ordinary school board work.

NEW FEATURES

The new edition has been entirely rewritten, brought down to date. The ready reference feature which found favor in the first edition has been preserved throughout, and a complete index, with cross references, has been added to further facilitate its use.

Other new features are: A Handy Table of Parliamentary Rules for Instant Reference; A Complete List of School Holidays; A Discussion of Janitor Service; Truancy Problem; Tendencies in School Administration, etc.

School Board Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.

Enclosed find \$1, for which send to my address the School Board Journal, one year, and a copy of "Bruce's Manual."

Name _____

City _____ State _____

Bruce's Manual is not sold under any condition. A copy will be sent, gratis, with a year's subscription to the School Board Journal. Use the coupon or simply write a letter to:

WM. GEO. BRUCE, Publisher

3 East 14th St.,
New York City

147-149 Michigan St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

163 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Ill.



THE IDEAL ADJUSTABLE DESK AND CHAIR

THE IDEAL ADJUSTABLE DESK AND CHAIR

Embodies all the latest improvements in school seating. No other desk adjusts with the same ease and accuracy. Do not take our word for this but read what one of our customers thinks of the Ideal Adjustable Desk.

W. E. Kaderbush & Son
Sole Agents for the
United States
Kalamazoo, Mich.

January 26, 1907.

American Seating Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:-

We are using your Ideal Adjustable Desk in our magnificent new High School building. They are more than satisfactory in every way. They are perfect in mechanical construction; and the adjustable feature is absolutely scientific. They have added much to the beauty as well as to the equipment of our new building. I am sure they are the best school desk of any kind made on earth.

In the name of the Board I want to thank you for the promptness and care with which you executed our orders.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Kaderbush & Son
Kalamazoo, Mich.

From the short list, given here, of cities using the Ideal Desk you will note that it is the progressive wide-awake places East and West that are buying these desks.

Delaware, Ohio. Lancaster, O. E. Cleveland, O.
Birmingham, Ala. Newport, R. I. Wausau, Wis.
Steubenville, O. Cleveland Heights, O. Ravenna, O.
Manti, Utah. Portsmouth, O. Springfield, O.
Scranton, Pa. Anniston, Ala.
State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
State Normal School, Winona, Minn.
Athens College, Athens, Ala.
Smith Academy, Washington University, St. Louis.

Write for catalogue showing different styles and sizes.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY

CHICAGO: 90 Wabash Avenue

NEW YORK: 19 W. Eighteenth Street

BOSTON: 70 Franklin Street

PHILADELPHIA: 1235 Arch Street

SANDUSKY AND WALTHAM BRANDS ENAMELED CRAYONS

For 70 years the standard for use on
all kinds of blackboards



For 70 years the standard for use on
all kinds of blackboards

LECTURERS' CHALK

MANUFACTURED BY
THE AMERICAN CRAYON CO.

SANDUSKY OHIO AND - WALTHAM MASS.

Used for teaching drawing in many schools. 20 different shades and colors.

HYGIEIA DUSTLESS CRAYONS



Superior to and cheaper than all other dustless crayons.

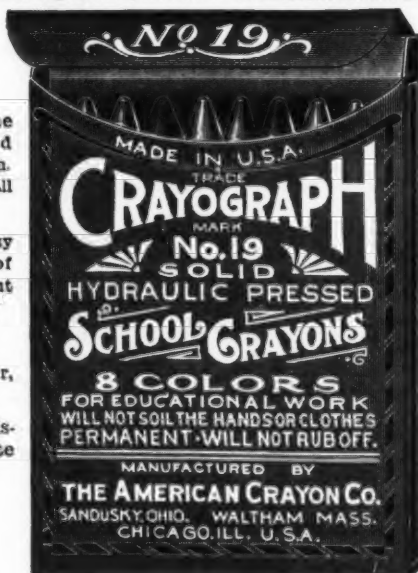
Crayograph, the
improved colored
drawing crayon.
Different from all
others.

Free from glossy
or shiny effects of
wax crayons, but
rich in lustre.

Last longer.

Stronger, Better,
Cheaper.

The most satis-
factory substitute
for water colors.



Metal Box. Three primary colors. Retail, 10 cents per box.

KINDERGARTEN CRAYONS



For free arm drawing.
Just fits the little hands.

AMERICAN DRAWING CRAYON



6 inches long, 1/4 inch diameter.
Used for intermediate classes in drawing.

Samples and prices to superintendents and teachers who are interested

Retail for 10 cents
When advertising for bids specify item and manufactured
by The American Crayon Co.

THE AMERICAN CRAYON CO., 1230 Hayes Ave., Sandusky, Ohio



List of POPULAR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE Text Books



ABBREVIATIONS

Appleton	D. Appleton & Co.	New York, Boston, Chicago
Berry	B. D. Berry & Co.	378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ginn	Ginn & Company	Boston, New York, Chicago
Gregg	Gregg Publishing Company	Chicago, New York
Houghton	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago
Jenkins	Wm. R. Jenkins Company	New York City
Laird	Laird & Lee	Chicago, Ill.
Lippincott	J. B. Lippincott Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrill	Charles E. Merrill Co.	New York, Chicago
Merriam	G. & C. Merriam Company	Springfield, Mass.
Macmillan	The Macmillan Co.	New York, Chicago, Boston
McNally	Rand, McNally & Co.	Chicago, New York
Peckham	Peckham, Little & Co.	New York
Phonographic	The Phonographic Institute Co.	Cincinnati, O.
Pitman	Isaac Pitman & Sons	New York
Prang	Prang Educational Co.	New York, Chicago
Row	Row, Peterson & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Sadler	Sadler-Rowe Company	Baltimore, Md.
Simmons	Parker P. Simmons	New York City
Sanborn	Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago
Silver	Silver, Burdett & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago
Sower	Christopher Sower & Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.

AGRICULTURE.

James' Practical. Appleton
Burkett's Beginners. Ginn
Hatch & Hazelwood. Row
Vorhies. Silver

ALGEBRA.

Beman & Smith. Ginn
Wentworth Series. Ginn
Lippincott's Ele. Lippincott
Perrin's Drill Book. Ginn
Fisher & Schwartz. Ginn
Hall & Knight. Macmillan
Schulze's Ele. Merrill
Thompson's New. Merrill
Durrell & Robbins. Sanborn
Greenleaf's. Sanborn
Stone's Essentials, 1st
and higher. Sanborn
Aley & Rothrock's. Silver
Atwood Series. Silver
Lilley's Series. Silver
Hobbs' Gr. Sch. Simmons
Brooks'. Sower

ARITHMETIC.

Young & Jackson's series
Moore & Miner's. Appleton
Princess's. Ginn
Smith's. Ginn
Wentworth series. Ginn
Colburn's. Houghton
Kelso High Sch. Macmillan
McLellan & Ames series
Durrell & Robbins. Merrill
Thomson's. Merrill
Felmley & Schutt's. McNally
Rand, McNally series
Commercial (College Ed.). Sadler
Ess. of Arithmetic. Lippincott
Lippincott's Mental. Lippincott
Lippincott's Ele. Lippincott
Practical. Lippincott
Southworth-Stone (1 book and 3 book series). Sanborn
High School. Sanborn
Greenleaf's. Sanborn
Cook & Crosby's. Silver
Normal Course. Silver
Pierce series. Silver
Sensennig & Anderson. Silver
Slak's Higher. Silver
Van Amburgh's. Silver
Academic and High Sch. Simmons
Graded Number Lessons. Silver
Peck's series (2 books). Silver
Brooks' series. Sower

ART.

Keyser's Artists' series
Riverside Art Series
Famous Painters. Houghton
Principles of Art Ed. Merrill
Abbot-Gaskell's. Silver

ASTRONOMY.

Comstock's text book. Appleton
Young's. Ginn
Sharpless & Philip's. Lippincott
Ball's Elements. Macmillan
Moulton's Intro. Silver
Howe's Elements. Silver
Peck's Constellations. Silver

BIOLOGY.

Parker's. Macmillan
Inductive Lessons. Sanborn

BOOKKEEPING.

Gay's. Ginn
Moore & Miner's. Ginn
Bogies Comprehensive. Macmillan
Montgomery's Mod. Merrill

BOTANY.

Rowe's Comm. Industrial
Hall's Art of Accounts
Mayhew's Series. Silver
Lyte's Book. Sower
Coulter's Text Book. Appleton
Coulter's Plant Relations
Coulter's Plant Structures
Coulter's Plants. Ginn
Bergen & Davis. Ginn
Bergen's. Ginn
Kraemer's. Lippincott
Bailey's. Macmillan
Bailey's Lessons. Macmillan
Object Lessons on Plants
Harshberger's Herbarium
Sower

BUSINESS ENGLISH.

Style Book of. Pitman

BUSINESS LAW.

Burdick's Essen. Appleton
Huffcut's Elements. Ginn
Clark's. Merrill
Richardson's. Sadler
Cicero's Commerce. Silver
White's. Silver
Wilson & Tucker's International Law. Silver

BUSINESS METHODS.

A First Book in. McNally
Hewett's Manual. Silver

CHEMISTRY.

Bradbury's Elementary. Appleton
Morris & Irwin's Laboratory Manual. Appleton
McPherson & Henderson's. Ginn
Williams'. Ginn
Gooch's Lab. Expts. Macmillan
Noyes' Qualitative. Macmillan
Richardson's. Macmillan
Roscoe & Lun's. Macmillan
Talbot's Quantitative. Macmillan
Waddell's School. Macmillan
Greene's. Lippincott
Moore's Manual. Merrill
Peter's. Merrill
Lineberger's. McNally
Hessler & Smith's. Silver
Appleton's series. Silver
Ekeley's Elementary Experimental. Silver

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Moses' Government of U. S. Appleton
Civics for Elementary Schools. Educational
Boydton's Civics. Ginn
Davis'. Ginn
Macy's. Houghton
Seelye's. Houghton
Fiske's. Houghton
Holt's Civic Relations. Lippincott
Lowry's Ele. Lippincott
Schwinn & Stevenson's. Silver
Ashley's Am. Gov't. Macmillan
Ashley's Gov't and Citizen. Macmillan
Judson's Yg Am. Merrill
Young's. Silver
Hoxie's. Silver
Lansing & Jones. Silver
Martin's Hints. Silver
Mowry's series. Silver
Clement's. Simmons
Ginn's Yg Am. Silver
Phillips' Nation and State. Sower
Shepard's. Sower

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

Webster's History of Commerce. Ginn
Conan's Indust. History of the U. S. Macmillan

MARCHANT'S COM'l HISTORY.

Pitman

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.

Gardiner, Kittredge & Arnold's. Ginn
Genuis's Series. Ginn
Lockwood & Emerson's. Ginn
Mother Tongue books
Webster's Eng. Comp. and Lit. Houghton
Webster's Ele. Comp. Houghton
Baker's Talks. Houghton
Cook's Higher Study of English. Houghton
White's Every Day English. Houghton
White's Words, and Their Use. Houghton
Carpenter's series (3 books). Macmillan
Lewis' Manuals (3). Macmillan
Lewis' Writing Eng. Macmillan
Robins & Perkins. Macmillan
Kellogg's. Merrill
Kavana & Beatty's. Merrill
Earnest's Eng. Correspondence. Sadler
A Modern (Brief and Complete Course). Sanborn
Copeland & Rideout's. Silver
Welch's Series. Silver

DICTIONARIES.

Appleton's Latin. Appleton
Spier's & Surrénne's. Appleton
Adler's German. Appleton
Cuyar Spanish. Appleton
Liddell & Scott's Greek. Ginn
Clifton & McLaughlin's French and English. Jenkins
Webster's Standard series. Laird
Worcester's series. Lippincott
Webster International. Merriam
Webster Collegiate. Merriam

DRAWING.

Ross's Pure Design. Houghton
Halle's Prac. Drawing. Merrill
Art Education Drawing Book Course. Prang
Bartholomew's Pencil Sketches. Macmillan
Landscape Drawing. Macmillan
Course in Water Color. Macmillan
Course for Graded Schools (books 1 to 6). Macmillan
Ele. Course in Art Instr. (drawing books) (1 to 12) or (1 to 6). Macmillan
Principles of Art Education. Macmillan
Rouillon's Mechanical Drawing. Macmillan
Text Books of Art Education (1 to 8). Macmillan
Normal Course. Silver

ELOCUTION.

Fulton's. Ginn
Hyde's School Speaker. Ginn
Russell's Vocal Culture. Ginn
Brown's Philosophy of Expression. Houghton
English Literature. Houghton
Tren's Brief Am. Appleton
English Classics, 20th Century. Appleton
Red Shield Series. Appleton
Athenaeum Press Ser. Ginn
Hudson's Shakespeare. Ginn
Gayley's Eng. Lit. Ginn
Law's Beginnings. Ginn
Minto's. Ginn

Morley's Eng. Poetry
Standard Eng. Classics Series
American Poems, and Prose (3 books). Houghton
Bates' Talk on Lit. (3 books). Houghton
Higginson & Boynton's Hist. of Am. Lit.
Masterpieces Am. Lit. British Lit.
Modern Classics. Macmillan
Perry's Study of Prose Fiction
Rolf's Students Ser. Richardson's American
Simond's History Eng. Lit.
Simond's History Am. Literature
Tappan's England's Lit.
Tappan's England's and America's
Bates' Am. Lit. Macmillan
Carpenter's Am. Prose
Lewis Int. Pocket Classics
Brooke-Carpenter's Abernethy's Amer. Merrill
Kellogg on
Maynard's Series
Merrill's Texts
Canterbury Class's
McNally
Rand-McNally School Library Series
Cambridge Series. Sanborn
Silver Series of Classics
Patterson's American Lit. Courses
Patterson's Reading Courses
Patterson's Foundations. Camelot Ser. (Prose) Simmons
Canterbury Poets. Sower
Westlake's. Sower

FRENCH.

Downer's 1st b'k. Appleton
Aldrich & Foster's Foundations Elementary
Dufour's Grammar. Ginn
Bercy's Series. Jenkins
Bercy & Castagnier Grammar.
Bernard's Idiomat. Fr. Beauvoisin's French Verbs
Du Croquet's French by Conversation
Du Croquet's Grammars
Fontaine's Les Prosauteurs Fr. du XIX. siecle
Julien's Un Peu de Tout
Marion's Le Verbe en Quatre Tableaux Synoptiques
Robique's Historiettes et Poésies
Rougemon's Drill Book "A"
Rougemon's Manuel de la Littérature Française
Sauer Causeries avec mes élèves
Sauer & Lougee. First Lessons of Gram.
Yerain's Pronunciation
Kroeh's. Lippincott
Magnat's Course
Steppmann's Fr. series
Keetle's Gram. Reader
Anecdotes Nouvelles.
Elementary French.
La France
Maynard's Texts
Pitman's
Dike's Scientific Reader.
Douay's Ele. Reader.
Throug France and French Syntax.
Magill's Series. Sower

GEOGRAPHY.

Adam's Com. Appleton
Adam's Ele. Com. Appleton
Gilbert & Brigham's Physical
Frye's. Ginn
Tarr & McMurry's
Trotter's Geog. of Com.
Tarr's New Phys.
Dodge's Ele. McNally
Dodge's Advanced. McNally
Dodge's Series (by grades)
Rand-McNally. Primary, Elementary and Gram. School
Dodge's Three Book Series
Pitman's Comm'l. Pitman
McFarlane's Com. & Indust.
Tilden's Comm'l. Sanborn
Geog. of Commerce. Silver
Inductive Series. Silver

GEOLOGY.

Brigham's. Appleton
Morton's Elements. Ginn
Story of Our Planet. Ginn
Tarr's Elements. Macmillan
Ries' Economic of U. S.
Scott's Introduction. Silver
Hellprin's Earth and Its Story. Silver
Wentworth Series. Ginn
Baker's Geom. Ginn
Beman & Smith. Ginn
Bailey & Woods. Ginn
Wheeler's Trig. Ginn
Durfee's Plane Trig. Ginn
Nichols' Trig. Ginn
Chauvenet's Geom. Lippincott
Chauvenet's Trig. Lippincott
Schulze & Sevenoak's Geometry. Macmillan
Holgate's Geom. Macmillan
Lock-Miller's Trig. Macmillan
Loney's Trig. Macmillan
Durrell's Geom. Sanborn
Plane Geometry. Sanborn
Bush & Clarke's Elements. Silver
Petee's Plane Geom. Silver
Hobb's Geom. Simmons
Brooke's Pl. & Sol. Geom. Sower
Brooke's Plane Geom. Sower
Brooke's Pl. & Spher. Trig. Sower

GERMAN.

20th Cen. Series. Appleton
Learned's Grammar. Appleton
Jones' Reader. Ginn
Int. Mod. Language. Ginn
Bernhardt's Course. Ginn
Collar's Eysenbach. Ginn
Collar's Lessons. Ginn
Stein's Exercises. Ginn
Deutscher Hlawatha Primer
Jenkins'. Houghton
Belley's Der Praktische Deutsche. Houghton
Dreyspring's Constructive Process for Learning Ger. Ginn
Cutting's Difficulties of Ger. Gram. Ginn
Schulze's Praktischer Lehrgang. Ginn
Hewett's Ger. Reader. Macmillan
Macmillan's Series. Macmillan
Maynard's Texts. Merrill
Neue Anekdoten. Merrill
Deutschland und die Deutschen. Merrill
Beginner's. Pitman
Pitman's Practical. Pitman
Mueller Series. Silver
Loesberg's Series. Silver
Dippold's Grammar. Silver

GREEK.

Goodell's School. Appleton
Smith's Anabasis. Appleton
Benner's Homer's Iliad. Appleton
Morris & Goodell's Beginners
Goodwin's Grammar. Ginn
White's First. Ginn
White's Beginners. Ginn
Seymour's Iliad. Ginn
Perrin & Seymour's Odyssey
Collar & Daniels' Beginners' Companion
School Classic Series. Coll. Series-Authors.
Bryant's Iliad. Houghton
Bryant's Odyssey. Houghton
Palmer's Odyssey. Houghton
Masterpieces of Greek Literature
Brown's Blanks for Greek Verbs. Jenkins
Haven's Blanks for Confutation or Synopses of Grk Verbs
Ball's Ele. Macmillan

HISTORY.

McLaughlin's American Nation. Appleton
Wrong's British Nation
Munro's Middle Ages
Whitcomb's Modern Europe
Munro & Whitcomb's Medieval & Modern
Gulick's Life of the Ancient Greeks
Cheney's England. Ginn
Emmett's M. Ages
Lawler's Essentials of Am. History
Myers' Series
Montgomery's Series
Robinson's Western Europe
Brigham's Geog. Influences on Am. His.
Fiske's U. S. Houghton
Larned's English. Houghton
Ireland's Story. Houghton
Plotz's Epitome of Larned's U. S. Hist.
Tappan's Our Country's Story. Houghton

Tappan's England's Story
Tappan's Am. Hero Stories
Morris's Series U. S. (4 books). Lippincott
Morris's History of the World
Boyer's Way-Marks. Lippincott
Channing's Short U. S. Macmillan
Adams' Europe. Macmillan
Botsford's Greece. Macmillan
Botsford's Ancient Channing's Students. Coman
Coman & Kendall's English
Coman's Industrial of U. S.
Elson's U. S. History
Shuckburg's R. S. Anderson's Series
Leighton's Rome. Merrill
Merrill's England. Merrill
Mace's U. S. McNally
Ellis' Young Peop. Sanborn
Recent European. Sanborn
Chandler's Makers of America. Silver
Chancellor's American Andrew's Institutes.
Hazen's Elementary. Mowry's U. S. Hist.
Mowry's First Steps. Mowry's U. S. Hist.
Mowry's Terr. Growth
Mowry's First Steps English
Redway's Making of Amer. Nation.
White's School Hist. Am. Hist. Leaflets. Simmons
Harley's Topics in U. S. Sower

LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

Whitney & Lockwood. Ginn
Tarbell's Lessons. Ginn
Knox-Heath's Ele. Lockwood's Lessons
Arnold & Kittredge. Mother Tongue Books I. and II.
Progressive Studies in English. Gregg
Webster's Gram. Houghton
Webster's Ele. of Gram. and Comp. Webster-Cooley, 2-Book Course
Patrick's Lessons in Language. Lippincott
Patrick's Lessons in Grammar. Lippincott
Patrick's Principles of Eng. Grammar. Lippincott
Carpenter's Grammar. Macmillan
Davenport & Emerson's Grammar. Macmillan
Modern English (2 books). Macmillan
Woodley's Foundation Lessons
Kellogg's Comp. Merrill
Kellogg's Rhetoric. Reed & Kellogg's
Reed's Introductory Language Through Nature and Art. McNally
Rand-McNally Prin. Gram. and Comp. Rand-McNally's Practical Eng. Gram. Supplementary Lessons in English. Atwood's Language Tablets
Analysis and Parsing. Style Book of Business English. Pitman
Robbins & Row's Essential Studies. Row
Baker's Correct Eng. Sadler
Advanced Grammar. Sanborn
Scott-Southworth. Southworth's Series
Southworth & Goddard Series
Bartlett's Series. Silver
Gilbert & Harris' Guide Books
Milne's Grammar. Mead's
Simons' First Year for High Schools
Welsh's Series. Sower

LATIN.

Forbes' Cicero. Appleton
Lain's Ovid. Appleton
Chase's Nepos. Chase
Sallust's Catiline. Moore & Schlicher's Elements
West's Grammar. Westcott's Caesar
Virgil's Aeneid by Carter
Allen & Greenough. Ginn
Hale & Buck's Gram. Buck's Gram. of Oscan & Umbrian. Collar's Series
Moulton's Compositions College Series of Latin Masterpieces of Latin Literature. Houghton

Halsey's Beginning
Smith's First Year
Sauveur's First Year
with Caesar
Bain's Ovid
Minckwitz's Cicero
Ingles & Pretty
First Book
Viri Romanae
Students' Series
Classics (53 books)
Beginner's Book
First Book
Latin Composition
Handbook of
nouns.
First Year in
Gunnison & I
Caesar
Caesar
Cicero's Oration
Virgil's Aeneid
Fewsmith's Series
J. P. Welch's
LITERATURE
(See English)
LOGIC
Ballantine's I
Lafleur's Ill.
Atwater's Ele
Creighton's
Jevon's
MANUAL
Schwartz's S
Educational
Training
Primary Man
Training
Hand Sewing
Elementary I
Work
Advanced Kn
Goss' Bench
Hagood's Ne
Foster's El
Woodwork
Gillman
Seat Work
Industrial O
Todd's Har
Weaving
Industrial
Public Sel
Barnard's T
Machines
Larson's El
Solomon's S
Brumbaugh
MENTAL
Baldwin's E
Baldwin's
Bette's The
Its Educ
Buell's Ess
Tichenor's E
Baker's Ele
Sallisbury's
Davis' Ele
Psych.
Descrip
for home
pages. I
Company
Goethe
introduc
Alexande
price, 60
New Yo
Englis
Hanson
price, 80
& Co., E
Grade
the use
ley New
105 pag
New Yo
The I
falo, N
Co., Ne
Mr.
Cloth,
Macmi
Elem
and L
pleton
Get-
dolph
trated
pany,
A I
Etta
Watk

School Board Journal

Halsey's Beginner's Smith's First Year... Sauveur First Talks with Caesar... Bain's Ovid... Minckwitz's Cicero... Ingis and Prettyman First Book... Viri Romae... Students' Series... Classics (58 books)... Beginner's Book... First Book... Latin Composition... Handbook of Hono- ryms... First Year in Latin... Gunnison & Harley's Caesar... Caesar... Cicero's Orations (6)... Vergil's Aeneid (6 bks)... Fawcett's Series... J. P. Welch's Series...	MUSIC. New Educ. Course... Mason's Course... National Course... Riv. Gr. Song Books I. and II. Houghton Riverside Song Book... Amer. Readers... Conley's Sing. Verses for Children... Choral Song Book... Chor. Instruc. Course... Brewer & Reddall... Sprenkel's Ideal... Beacon Song Collec... Beacon Series V. Mus... Cecilian Series... Johnson's Songs (2 books)... Modern Series... Normal Course... Silver Song Series...	McMurry's General Method... McMurry's Course of Study... McMurry's Special Methods (8 books)... Sabin's Didactics... Tanner's The Child... Arnold's Waymarks... Bryan's Basis of Prac- tical Teaching... Morgan's Studies... Payne's Curriculum... Phillips' Old Tales and Modern Ideals... Plans for Busy Work Putnam's Manual... Smith's Methodology...	Swedish System of Educational Gym- nastics... Song-Roundels and Games... Anderson's... Enebuske's Progress... Gymnastic Days Orders...	Blaisdell's Childlife... Baker & Carpenter's Series... Collard's... Graded Literature... Judson & Bender's... Lights to Lit... New Century... Cleveland's Beginners (3 books)... Cleveland's Historical Parker & Marvel's Supplementary... Tomlinson's Stories of Amer. Revolution... Around World Ser... Amer. Normal... Arnold's Primer... Morse... New Century... Rational Method... Stepping Stones... Silver-Burdett... World and Its People Ward & Barnum's Add. Primer and First Reader... Wallack's First for Foreigners... Buckwalter's... Brumbaugh's... Hall & Brumbaugh's Primer...	Jenkins'... Fontaine's Doce Cuen- tos escogidos... Loiseau's Marianda... Cortina's Fortuna... Grammar... Pitman's Prac. Span... Loiseau's Grammar... Loiseau's Reader... Ford's Anthology... Loiseau's Comp...
LITERATURE. (See English Literature.) LOGIC. Ballantine's Inductive... Lafleur's Ill. of... Atwater's Elementary... Creighton's... Jevon's...	NATURE STUDY. Atkinson's First Stud- ies in Plant Life... Comstock's Ways of the Six-Footed... Conn's Bacteria, etc., in the Home... Hodge's Nature Study and Life... Long's Wood Folk Series... Miller's True Bird Stories... Burrough's Squirrels... Eckstorm's Wood- peckers... Merriam's Birds... Sargent's Corn Plants Torrey's Everyday Birds... Bert's First Steps... Bert's Primer of Sci- entific Knowledge... Holden's Real Things in Nature... Griffin's Philosophy...	PENMANSHIP. Berry's Writing Books... Utterback's... Shaylor & Shattuck's Medial... Shaylor's Vertical... Ginn's Slant... Macmillan Series... Smith's Intermedial... Merrill's Vertical... Merrill's Modern... Writing Hour... Round Rap. Writ... Upright... Lister's Budget Writ- ing Lessons... Rational Slant... Roundhand Vertical... Vertical... Normal-Review Syst... Whitehouse... Graphic Practical... Graphic Vertical... Graphic Medial... Common Sense (Ver.)... Standard Vertical... Popular Slant... Standard Free-hand...	PHYSIOLOGY AND HY- GIENE Krohn's First Book... Krohn's Graded Les... Man Wonderful... Blaisdell's Series... Hough & Sedgwick's... Cutter's... Lippincott's New- Cutter... Foster & Shore... Huxley & Lee's... Coleman's Series (4 books)... Peabody's Studies... Hutchinson's Series... Hurty's Life with Health... Academic... Brand's Series... Conn's... Stowell's Health Series... Object Lessons... Simmons...	POLITICAL ECONOMY. Ripley's... Thompson's... Gilde's Principles... Davenport's... Ely's Outlines... Ely & Wicker's Ele... McVane's... Bullock's... Andrew's Institutes...	SCHOOL ADMINIS- TRATION. Wickersham's School Economy... Gilbert's School and Its Life... SHORTHAND. Amer. Phonography... Gregg Shorthand... Gregg Speed Practice Progressive Exercises... Reading and Writing Exercises... Shorthand Phrase Book Shorthand Dictionary Isaac Pitman's Course for High Schools... Business Correspond- ence in Shorthand... Phonographic Dicty... Writing Exercises... Teachers' Handbook... Shorthand Gradus... Shorthand Phrase Book Spanish Shorthand... New Rapid... Benn Pitman Manual... Benn Pitman Readers... Benn Pitman Business Letters... Benn Pitman Dictionary & Phrase Book...
MANUAL TRAINING. Schwartz's Sloyd; or Educational Manual Training... Primary Manual... Training... Hand Sewing Lesson... Elementary Knife Work... Advanced Knife Work... Goss' Bench Work... Hapgood's Needle Work Foster's Elementary Woodworking... Gillman & Williams Seat Work and In- dustrial Occup... Todd's Hand Loom Weaving... Industrial Work for Public Schools... Barnard's Tools & Machines... Larson's Ele. Sloyd... Solomon's Sloyd... Brumbaugh's...	ORATORY. Shurter's Masterpieces of Oratory... Espenshade's Forensic Declamation... PEDAGOGICS. Painter's History of Ed... Rosenkrantz's Phil. of Ed... Kratz's Studies and Observations in the School Room... Primary Reading... Applied Psychology... Psychology for Teachers... Bryant's How to Tell Stories... Chancellor's Theory of Motives, etc., in Ed... Tyler's Growth and Ed... Boyer's Principles and Methods... Wickersham's Methods... Lippincott's Educa- tional Series...	PHYSICS. Ayres' Lab. Man... Henderson & Wood- hull's Ele... Dolbear's... Hastings & Beach's... Gage's Series... Higgins... Miller's... Millikan & Gale's... Stone's... Wentworth & Hull's... Culler's... Sharpley & Philip's... Balderton's Lab... Manual... Andrews & Howland's... Crew's Elements... Nichols... Shaw's... Thwing's Elementary Mead's Elements... PHYSICAL CULTURE. Graded System of Physical Training... Educational...	PUNCTUATION. Simplified... As Means of Expres- sion... READERS. Brook's Primer... Culture Readers by Kenyon-Warner... Sprague Classic Series... Black's Graded Series Foundation Readers... Action, Imitation and Fun Series of Prim- ers... Cyr's Series... Jones' Series... Stickney's Series... Finch's... Summer's... Strong's... Classics for Children... Hawatha's Primer... Bryce's Beginners' Primer... Ele. Science (3 bks)... Lippincott...	SPANISH. Knapp's Grammar... Int. Mod. Language... Cyr's Libro Primer... Cyr's Libro Segundo... Tarbell's Lessons... Frye's Geografia Ele...	TYPEWRITING. Special Instructor... Abridged Instructor... Rational... Practical Course... New Universal... Palmer's... Bunk's Easy... Bunk's Touch... Miss Smith's Lesson... Fuller's... ZOOLOGY. Jordan, Kellogg and Heath's Ser... Animal Series... Linville & Kelley's... Course in... Davenport's...

WHEN YOU WRITE TO PUBLISHERS, PLEASE MENTION SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL DIRECTORY

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Descriptive Stories for All the Year. A book for home kindergarten and primary school. 126 pages. By Maud Burnham. Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.

Goethe's Herman and Dorothea. Edited with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by Richard Alexander von Minckwitz. 268 pages. Mailing price, 60 cents. Charles E. Merrill Company, New York.

English Composition. By Charles Lane Hanson. Boston. 12mo, cloth, 241 pages. List price, 80 cents; mailing price, 90 cents. Ginn & Co., Boston.

Graded Games and Rhythmic Exercises. For the use of primary schools. By Marion Bromley Newton. Edited by Ada Van Stone Harris. 105 pages. Price, \$1.25. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

The Bender Primer. By Ida C. Bender. Buffalo, N. Y. 128 pages. Charles E. Merrill Co., New York.

Mr. Crewe's Career. By Winston Churchill. Cloth, 498 pages, illustrated. Price, \$1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York, Chicago.

Elementary Algebra. By J. W. A. Young and Lambert L. Jackson. 438 pages. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford. By George Randolph Chester. 448 pages, cloth, 12mo, illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Henry Altemus Company, Philadelphia.

A Year Book for the Primary Grades. By Etta Merriek Graves and Amelia Warfield Watkins. Music by Rupert W. Graves, B. A.

235 pages. Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.

Government by the People. By Robert H. Fuller. 261 pages. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Wooster Readers. By Lizzie E. Wooster. Five books. Cloth, illustrated. Published by Wooster & Co., Chicago.

Alice Freeman Palmer. By George Herbert Palmer. With portraits and views, square crown, 8vo, 349 pages. Price, \$1.50, net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Principles of Secondary Education. A text book by Charles De Garmo. Vol. II: Processes of Instruction. 195 pages. Price, \$1.00, net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The High School Song Book. Compiled and arranged by Edward J. A. Zeiner, New York, N. Y. For use in boys' and mixed high schools. Price, 85 cents, net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Common Sense of the Milk Question. By John Spargo. Author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children." 359 pages. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Young Malefactor. A study in juvenile delinquency. By Thomas Travis, Ph. D. Introduction by Judge Ben B. Lindsay. 270 pages, 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.50, net; postage, 15 cents. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Montaigne. By Gabriel Compayre. Translated by J. E. Mansion. 136 pages. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Speech of Robert Y. Hayne on Foote's Reso-

lution. Delivered in the United States Senate, Jan. 21-25, 1830. In the reporting style of phonography. By Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. The Phonographic Institute Company, Cincinnati.

The Mother's Year Book. By Marion Foster Washburne. Cloth, illustrated, 259 pages. Price, \$1.25, net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Do We Want Rifle Practice in the Public Schools? Answers by eminent men and women. Paper, 12 pages. Published for free distribution by the Peace Association of Friends, Philadelphia.

Style-Book of Business English. By H. W. Hammond. 127 pages. Price, 60 cents. Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

Cleveland, O. Annual report of the superintendent of schools, 1907. W. H. Elson, superintendent.

Wheeling, W. Va. Eighth annual report, 1907. H. B. Work, superintendent.

Springfield, Mass. Report of the school board, 1907. Wilbur F. Gordy, superintendent.

Newark, N. J. Fifty-first report of the board of education, 1907. A. B. Poland, superintendent of schools.

Rhode Island. Thirty-seventh annual report of the state board of education and sixty-second annual report of the commissioner of schools. Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner.

New York. Fourth annual report of the education department. Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner, Albany, N. Y.

BECKLEY'S ARTIFICIAL SLATE

The Sanitary

Seamless Stone

Blackboard

Write
for Catalog

USED IN MODERN SCHOOLS EVERYWHERE

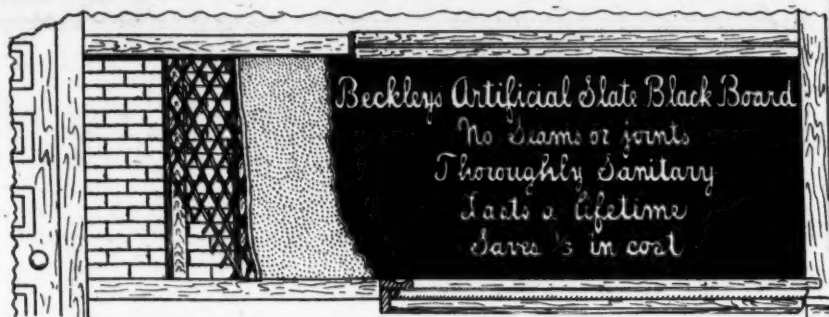
It is applied with a trowel on a base coat of hard plaster, making a continuous dead black surface equal to the best polished slate and one that will last a lifetime. It compares with real slate in the same manner that a modern cement sidewalk compares with the old style stone slabs with their uneven and open joints.

IT'S THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST—THE MOST SATISFACTORY

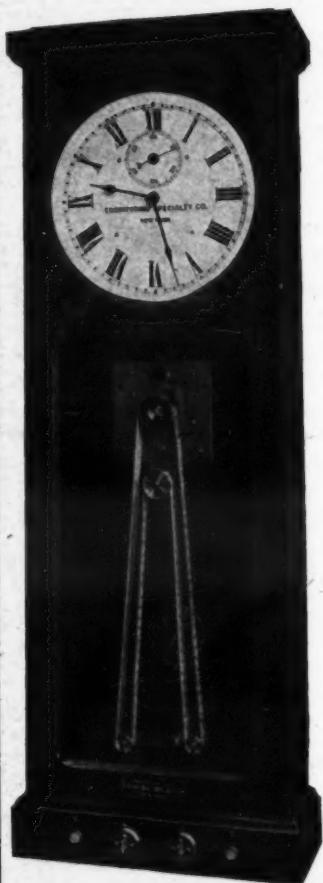


M. H. E. BECKLEY { Manufacturer and Sole Owner
80-82 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Also School Furnishings of Every Description



THE BEST OF ALL CLOCKS



The Stamford Automatic School PROGRAM AND CLOCK SYSTEM embodies the latest and most approved ideas of skilled and experienced engineers. It insures that desideratum of all well-conducted schools—UNIFORM TIME—and also rings automatically, on the second, all class signals and corridor and outside gongs. The program tape may be arranged to suit any schedule of recitations and study periods, ringing bells day by day and skipping Saturdays and Sundays.

IF YOU HAVE THE
STAMFORD YOU HAVE
THE BEST THERE IS

Write for Bulletin 108

ENGINEERING SPECIALTY CO.

143 Liberty Street : : : NEW YORK CITY

Factories at Stamford and Meriden, Conn.

Manual Training Benches



\$6.00 -- Equipped with Iron Vises -- \$6.00

This bench is 4 feet long, 22 inches wide and 33 inches high.

Has Tool Well and Tool Rack on back edge of top. Is fitted with two **Iron Screw Vises**; the screw being 1" x 15"; jaws are 10" long by 4" deep, with wood facing.

The whole bench, including vises, is made extra strong.

Net Cash to Schools, \$6.00

Place your order now for future delivery.

Our new Catalogue—containing illustrations of 13 styles of benches—is now ready for distribution.

C. CHRISTIANSEN

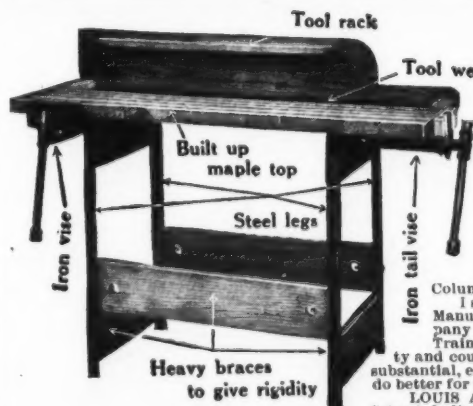
Manufacturer of MANUAL TRAINING BENCHES

792 Grand Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Used in all the public schools of New York for thirty-six years, and most all the Boards of Education in the principal cities. Send for illustrated catalogue, 46th edition, on Silicate wall, roll and revolving blackboards, slatted cloth, black diamond slating, book slates, erasers, crayons, crayon holders, easels, blackboard plate in slabs, dividers, pointers, stone slate blackboards, etc. Manufactured only by the NEW YORK SILICATE BOOKSLATE CO. 25-27-29 Vesey St., New York.



Manual Training Bench

Superior to Anything Heretofore Offered
Top 20 in. wide, 32 in. high—made in two lengths.

No. 5 Built-up Top, 3 ft. 8 in., one vise \$6.25
No. 6, two vises 7.50
No. 7 Built-up Top, 4 ft. 6 in., one vise 6.75
No. 8, two vises 8.00
Side Vise only \$1.80; Tail Vise only \$1.95.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23, 1907.

Columbia School Supply Co.

I shall take pleasure in recommending the New Manual Training Benches gotten out by your Company to every teacher and supervisor of Manual Training in the country. * We have just put in fifty and could not ask for a better bench. They are strong, substantial, economical and workmanlike. One could not do better for the price. I predict a large sale for them.

LOUIS A. BACON, Director Manual Training Public School, Indianapolis.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

BRUCE'S SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

Third Edition—GET A COPY

Consult Us Before Selecting Your New Equipment

FOR

MANUAL TRAINING OR DOMESTIC SCIENCE

SPECIAL BENCHES FOR ANY PURPOSE



SELDEN BENCH
(Pat. applied for)

This cut shows the Selden Bench, one of our special Benches, which is especially desirable where room is scarce. The locking device on the drawers is one of its new features. This is only one of a great many special Benches we make for Manual Training, Domestic Science, Physical Laboratories or any other purpose.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OUR SPECIALTY

Let us give you an estimate on your equipment

SEND FOR OUR NEW "RED BOOK"
Finest Catalog of its kind ever attempted. **JUST OUT.**

Orr & Lockett Hardware Company

71-73 Randolph Street

CHICAGO, ILLS.

Manual Training Benches



EITHER IRON OR WOOD VISES

Write for Catalog and Prices

Grand Rapids Hand Screw Co.

928 JEFFERSON AVENUE

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Largest Manufacturers of Manual Training Benches
in the World

Bemis Standard Bench



STILL AT THE FRONT

The highest grade of material and expert workmanship has made the Bemis bench the standard of all other manufacturers and has kept my factory running at full capacity.

Notice the vise on this bench. It is simple, quick and durable. It has iron working parts and wood protected jaws. Cannot get out of order.

I manufacture benches, drawing tables and all fittings for Manual Training and Domestic Science Schools. Send me your drawings of special designs. I will be pleased to make estimates.

Write for Catalog

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER

A. L. BEMIS

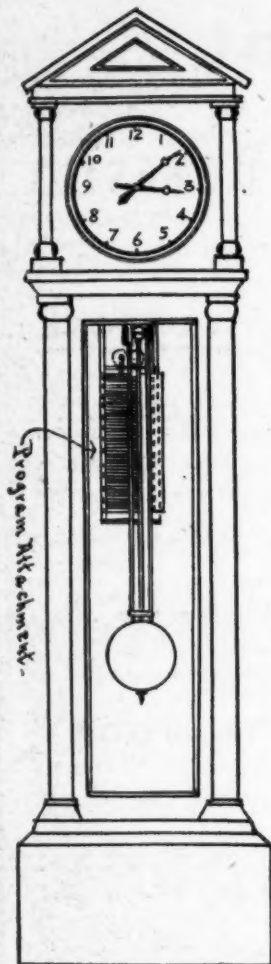
5 Cypress Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

MASTER CLOCK
WITH
Program Attachment

*Awarded the John Scott Medal of
Franklin Institute of Philadelphia*

HAHL Pneumatic Clock System



Schools require accurate time pieces and signals.

Our Master Clock has the time keeping qualities of the best chronometers.

By means of impulses of air it imparts it's accuracy to all clocks and signals within the system.

Programs may be rung on any number of departments either by program attachment within the master clock or by individual attachments in the secondaries.

For booklets address

HAHL AUTOMATIC CLOCK CO.
1114-1116 Schiller Bldg., - Chicago

Dustless Sweeping in the School Room

MEANS

CLEAN, SANITARY SCHOOL ROOMS

This can be accomplished by using **THE DUSTLESS BRUSH.**

It is the most economical and effective method of eliminating dust. It does not **STIR UP**, but it **WIPES UP** the dust.



The steel reservoir back feeds just enough kerosene to lay the dust and sweep clean. It does not oil the floor.

Write for our free booklet, "A Chapter on School Room Sweeping," or better still send for a brush on approval. We prepay express charges.

Over six thousand schools now use the Dustless Brush.

Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co., 130 Sycamore St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EIMER & AMEND

205-211 Third Ave., New York

Manufacturers and Importers of

**Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus,
Physical Apparatus, Scientific Instruments.**

Everything needed in the Laboratory. Glass blowing on the premises. Metalware Manufacturing Department in the House.

MENEELY & CO. WATERLIET, (West Troy), N.Y.
The Old Reliable Meneely Foundry, Established nearly 100 years ago.
BELLS CHURCH, CHIME, SCHOOL & OTHER



Flags, Flags

—FOR—

Schools and Homes

Best All Wool Bunting. Lowest Prices in the U. S. Buy from the manufacturers only.

2 x3 ft. \$1.00	6x 9 ft. \$5.60	10x15 ft. \$13.34
2 1/2 x4 1.34	6x10 5.95	9x18 14.54
3x5 2.18	6x12 7.36	10x18 15.84
3x6 2.60	7x12 8.28	10x20 17.54
4x6 3.04	7x14 9.34	12x20 20.38
4x7 3.40	8x12 8.94	12x25 26.00
4x8 3.84	8x15 10.86	15x25 31.00
5x8 4.40	8x16 11.58	15x30 37.10
5x10 5.44	9x15 12.22	20x30 47.90

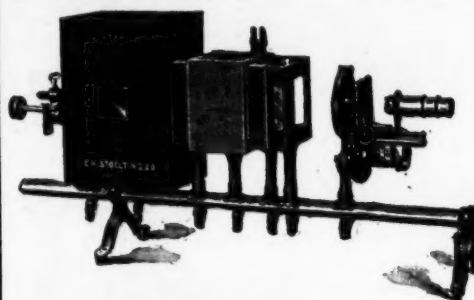
From the above prices we will allow a special discount of 2 1/2 per cent. to schools. Flags sent on receipt of price or sent C. O. D. and charges. Mention School Board Journal.

J. A. JOEL & CO., 88 Nassau St., New York



ST. LOUIS BELL FOUNDRY
Stuckstede & Bro., Props.
Church Bells, Pells and Chimes
of best quality Copper and Tin
2735-2737 Lyon St., cor. Lynch, St. Louis

In writing to advertisers please mention "SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL"



THE PROJECTOSCOPE

\$37.50

The cost of an outfit with electric radiant for lantern slide projection; including rheostat.

Write for particulars.

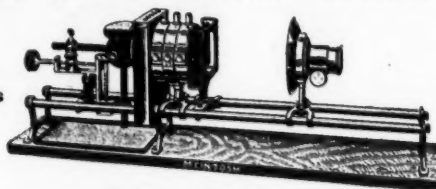
C. H. STOELTING CO.

12-22 South Green St., CHICAGO

THE COLLEGE BENCH LANTERN

Meets every requirement for both lantern slide and high grade technical work in Physical Science and Biology

Used by the
Leading Schools
and Colleges



Moderate in
price and effective
in work

Write us for description

McIntosh STEREOPTICON COMPANY Chicago

"New Atlas" Noiseless Eraser (Tape Bound)

PATENTED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1906



Notice the heavy tapes passing through the entire eraser. The only eraser that will retain it's shape. Send for sample and prices.

ATLAS SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., Manufacturers and Publishers
315-321 Wabash Ave., Chicago



The GEM PENCIL SHARPENER

Sharpens Both Lead and Slate Pencils

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend the 'Gem Pencil Sharpener.' It does the work well and quickly. This last is of great importance for school work. This 'Sharpener' is in satisfactory use in very many of the cities and towns of the State. From what I personally know of the results here and elsewhere, I am fully convinced that the 'Gem' is the very best sharpener on the market. In fact, I do not believe that there is any other which at all compares with this one for use either in the school or the office."

Price \$3.50. **JOEL D. MILLER,** Member of Mass. State Board of Education.

Send for descriptive circular. Manufactured by F. H. COOK & CO., Leominster, Mass.

DANN'S NOISELESS ERASER

MADE ENTIRELY OF FELT

USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE LEADING CITIES

SAMPLE AND PRICE ON REQUEST



E. W. A. ROWLES

SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND FURNITURE

A 233-235 Market St.

CHICAGO

My catalog describes and shows prices of the most varied and complete line of school goods sold by any one house



The Largest Mail Order Engraving & Printing Plant in the world

IS AT YOUR SERVICE! NO NEEDLESS WAITING. DISAPPOINTMENTS NOR "SLOTCY WORK"—NO BIRD YOUR ORDER, WHETHER FOR ONE OR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, IS THE OBJECT OF SPECIAL CARE. THAT'S WHY WE ARE SO SUCCESSFUL.

WE ESPECIALLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR ENGRAVING IN ONE OR MORE COLORS, ALSO FINE HALFTONES OF BOTTLES, PACKAGES, ETC. REPRODUCED DIRECTLY FROM THE OBJECT OR DRAWING MADE FROM SAME. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

CLARK ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. U.S.A.

GREEK MYTHS AND THEIR ART

Just from the press. The Greek Myths as an Inspiration in Art and Literature. A Supplementary Reader prepared for use in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth grades. By Charles E. Mann. Price per copy, 60 cents. Discounts quoted on application.

The Prang Educational Company
New York 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago

HISTORICAL MAPS

The set of Eight Historical Maps is constituted as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Explorations and Settlements | 5 Civil War, Spanish-Am. War, |
| 2 Early Grants, Commercial World | War in the Philippines |
| in the 15th Century | 6 Civic Events and Evolution |
| 3 Territorial and State Organiza- | 7 Administrations and Political |
| tions | Parties |
| 4 Revolutionary War, War of 1812, | 8 Evolution of the Flag of the |
| French and Indian War | United States |

The maps are mounted on heavy cloth and are 40 x 58 inches in size.

THE EIGHT MAPS IN SPRING ROLLER CASE, . . . \$22.00
One Map in Single Case, \$3.00 One Map on Rollers, \$2.00

THE McCONNELL SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

4430 Market Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.



Pat. Dec. 12-05

Pat. Jan. 19-06

**WE GUARANTEE THIS DEVICE TO BE THE MOST
ECONOMICAL AND SUBSTANTIAL INK
WELL ON THE MARKET**

The U. S. INK WELL is the most NON-EVAPORATING, NON-BREAK-ABLE, DUSTPROOF device ever offered for sale. It will outlast many of any other make on the market. The following is one of a number of unsolicited expressions we have received: "IT IS THE SOLUTION OF THE INK WELL PROBLEM WITH US." The many repeating orders we are receiving demonstrates its true merits. We can refer you to any number of users. Samples and prices furnished upon request. Write:

U. S. INK WELL CO., INC.

MANUFACTURERS

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Eastern Agents: THOMPSON-SMITH CO., 125 East 23rd St., New York City

The Schoolmaster

A Commentary Upon the Aims and Methods of an Assistant-Master in a Public School.

By ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON.

8vo. \$1.25 net.

Here, as in *The Upton Letters*, Mr. Benson has much to say of education. For seven years he was an Eton boy, and then, after leaving Cambridge, he returned to Eton as a master, and remained there in that capacity for nearly twenty years. The kind of teaching with which this book concerns itself by way of definition and criticism is the Eton-Cambridge type, but, as Mr. Benson says, the aims and hopes and difficulties of the teacher are much the same in all schools, and the ideas advanced here regarding his profession hold as true for America as for England.

Putnam's &
The Reader

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

The
Knickerbocker
Press

TRASK'S SCHOOL GYMNASTICS

By HARRIET E. TRASK

Graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, and a teacher of experience.

A thoroughly graded Book of Drill Exercises for Schools, arranged with mathematical precision for day-by-day, grade-by-grade use. Embodying the best of Swedish and German methods and supplemented by

Games and Fancy Steps for the

Schoolroom and Schoolyard

Positions illustrated with full page portraits.

Just published and at once adopted by Normal Schools in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and by Public Schools in Michigan and Minnesota.

Published by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER COMPANY

614 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA



BRADLEY'S "STANDARD" WATER COLORS

IN PANS. IN CAKES. IN TUBES. For all Grades of School and Art Work.

Our beautiful new "Art Catalogue" fully illustrates and describes these colors. Write for it and also a copy of "Progressive Color Education," a little book explaining clearly the most advanced theory of color instruction and the purpose of the BRADLEY REDUCED COLOR BOX.

MILTON BRADLEY CO., Springfield, Mass.

New York Boston Philadelphia Atlanta San Francisco

Squires Inkwell Company.



Squires' No. 8 Flush Inkwell.



Squires' No. 7 Wood-Cap Inkwell.

Our No. 8 is a new inkwell. It is like our No. 3, but it is improved in all respects, and its glass holds 50 per cent. more ink than the glass for No. 3 does. It fits in the same size hole as our No. 3, which is now in use in nearly all schools of the U. S., but the No. 8 is now preferred on account of its larger glass.

The No. 7 is also a new inkwell. It is an all glass inkwell provided with a turned wood cap fastened to the glass with a brass chain. Can furnish these with cork stoppers instead of the caps and chains. Having a wide flange this will often fit where no other will. We make six styles of inkwells. Write for illustrated circular and prices.

SQUIRES INK WELL COMPANY, 520 Duquesne Way, Pittsburg, Pa.

PAPERS WANTED

We will pay cash for copies of the following issues of the School Board Journal: February, July, 1895. September, 1903. January, February, March, April, May, 1904. April, 1906. February, May, 1907.

Address, **WM. GEO. BRUCE, Publisher, Milwaukee, Wis.**

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY'S Physiologies

BY H. W. CONN, PH. D., PROFESSOR
OF BIOLOGY, WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Head the Approved List for the State of Wisconsin

INTRODUCTORY PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE (*Enlarged Edition*).

A delightfully simple and attractive presentation, skillfully adapted to the needs and comprehension of children.

Hygiene as affecting the everyday life of the pupil is the central topic; such facts of physiology as are necessary to the hygienic teaching are graphically explained.

Among the important pedagogic features are the easy, readable style, the questions and material for written lessons and the action lessons, which serve to emphasize the text and encourage observation.

Of special significance are chapters on such topics as "Young Citizens and the Public Health," "Hygiene and the Home" and "Self-Government."

ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE (*Enlarged Edition*).

This text is noteworthy for its clear, logical style, each topic leading naturally to the next.

The teaching of hygiene occupies a large portion of the book; physiology and anatomy find their proper places as furnishing explanations of the hygienic principles developed.

A special feature of the book is the prominence given to the subject of food and food habits. The treatment of alcohol and narcotics is thoroughly fairminded and scientific.

The vital topics of public hygiene and sanitation receive special and timely consideration. The chapter on "A War for the Nation," embodying the latest theory and practice in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, is unique and important.

Descriptive circulars will gladly be sent on request.

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

THREE BOOKS OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE

Educational Woodworking for School and Home - \$1.00

By

Joseph C. Park, State Normal and Training School, Oswego, New York.

(This book is intended for a text in the upper grades and in high school.)

The Kindergarten in American Education - - \$1.25

By

Nina C. Vandewalker, Director of Kindergarten Training Department,
Milwaukee State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(This book is a resume of the kindergarten movement in the United States.)

The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading - - \$1.40

By

Edmund Burke Huey, Professor of Psychology and Education in the
Western University of Pennsylvania.

(It contains a full discussion of all the difficult technical problems met by advanced students on this phase of Education and Psychology, and an abundance of practical and suggestive advice.)

The Macmillan Company
378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

In writing to advertisers please mention "SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL."

SEND FOR CATALOG

WILLIAM R. JENKINS CO.
851-853 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK

**FRENCH
AND OTHER
FOREIGN
BOOKS**

We publish the *Sauveur*,
Bercy, *Du Croquet* and other
well known methods for
teaching Modern Languages.



**EXCLUSIVE DESIGN
PLATES**

**Rings, Society Pins,
Prize Medals, Etc.**

Made by H. C. HASKELL
293 7th Ave., New York
Will be sent on request
with Estimates.

Theatrical Costumes and Wigs

Costumes and Wigs for Amateur
plays a specialty. We rent Costumes
and Wigs for all historical and other
plays at reasonable rates. :: ::

Write for Estimates

L. HAGEMANN & CO., 111 Madison St.
FRED WEYAND, Mgr., CHICAGO, ILL.

**ONLY ONE BEST
McDonald Business Institute
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

For twenty-three years the McDonald
Business Institute has been advertised
throughout the Northwest. We have been
rewarded for our advertising, by having a
large and thoroughly enterprising institution,
in which we are preparing hundreds
of young people for the business office.
We teach Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Type-
writing, Mathematics, Commercial Law
and Penmanship.

BEGIN AT ANY TIME

Catalogue Free

Address McDonald Business Institute,
Matthews Building,
307 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

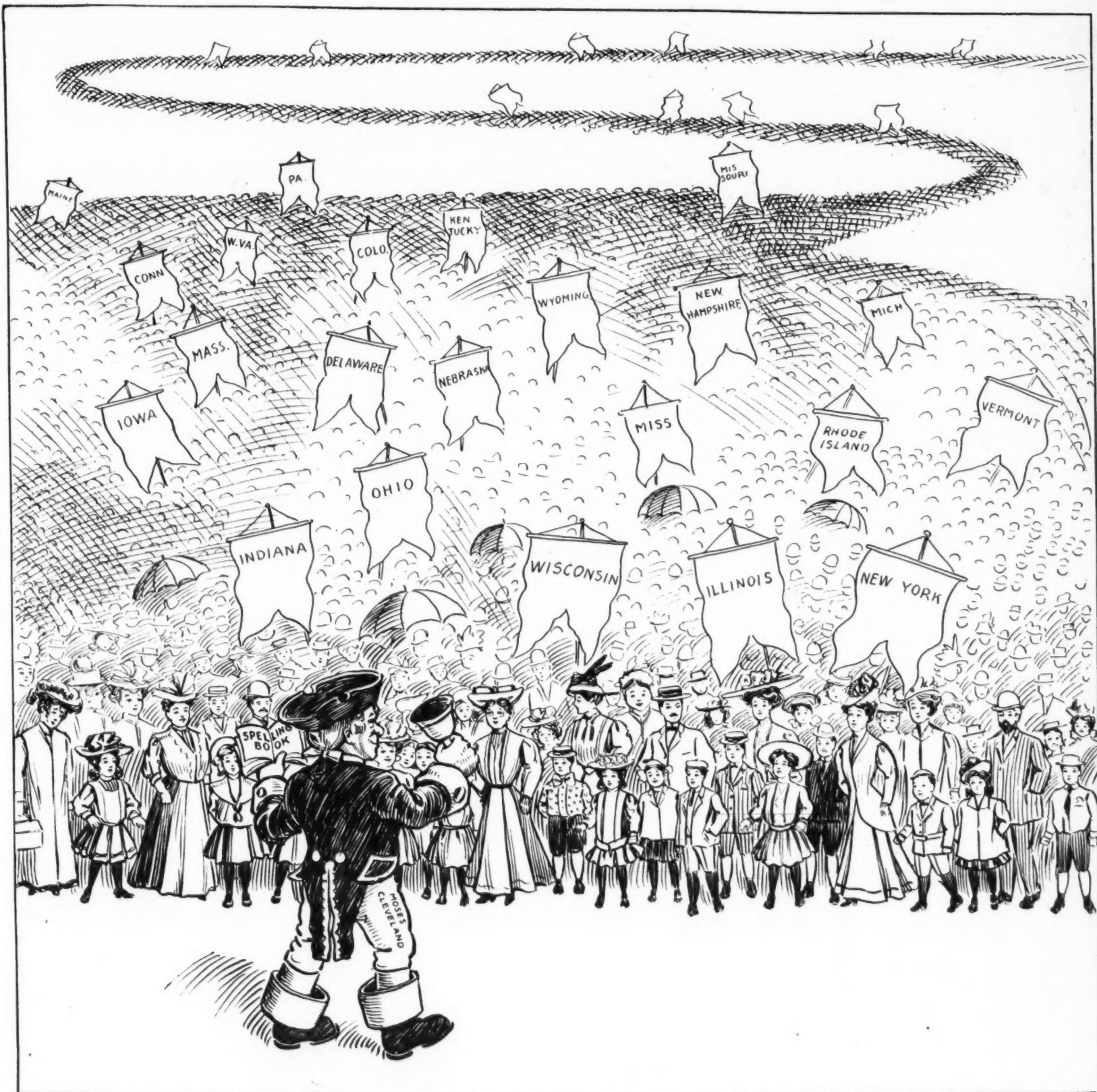
School Board Journal

Founded 1890 by WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE

Vol. XXXVI, No. 6

MILWAUKEE—New York—Chicago, JUNE, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
\$1.00 PER YEAR



THE CALL OF CLEVELAND.

The first national spelling contest, open to all public school pupils, will be held at Cleveland during the convention of the N. E. A.



Authority Over Pupils.

The supreme court of the state of Wisconsin has rendered an important decision strengthening the authority of the school over its pupils outside of school hours. In its opinion the court says that "the school authorities have the power to suspend pupils for an offense committed outside of school hours and not in the presence of the teacher, which has a direct and immediate tendency to influence the conduct of the pupils while in the schoolroom, to set at naught proper discipline of the school, to impair the authority of the teacher, and to bring him into ridicule and contempt. Such power is essential to the preservation of order, decency, decorum and good government within the public school."

The case originated in the publication of verses in a local paper by students of the St. Croix Falls high school. The girlish effusion, entitled "Rules of the St. Croix Jail," proved offensive to the school authorities and a demand for an apology and a small fine was made. This the girls refused, declaring they had committed no offense, as the poem had not been written during school hours. The father sued out an alternative writ of mandamus. On the trial of the case the court refused to make the writ permanent.

In concluding, the supreme court says: "The children were instrumental in causing the publication of the poem in the newspaper which supposedly found its way into the homes of many of the children attending the high school and has therefore as much influence as if written and had been posted and printed in the school and read."

Liability for Tuition.

A school furnishing instruction under contract with the parents of the pupils can recover tuition from the parents and not from the children, and where the instruction is furnished under an agreement that the school shall look to a school district for compensation, the school cannot maintain an action against the parents, but at common law neither the school nor the parents can maintain an action against a school district for tuition.—New Hampton Institution vs. Northwood School Dist. 68 A. 538 N. H.

The New Hampshire statutes of 1901, providing that a town, not maintaining a high school, which refuses to pay for the tuition of any child attending a high school or academy shall be liable therefor to the parent of the child paying the tuition or to the town furnishing the tuition, gives parents and school districts maintaining approved schools an action against school districts which refuse to pay the tuition for which they are liable, but it does not give an action to academies and approved schools as such.—New Hampton Inst. vs. Northwood School Dist. (as above).

Salary of School Clerk.

Under the statutes providing that one of the directors of a school district shall act as clerk, and prescribing the duties he shall perform, but containing no provision for his compensation, a board of school directors has no authority to vote a salary to a director appointed to act as clerk, since in the absence of legislation he took the position with its burdens, and without pay.—Clarke vs. School Dist. No. 16 (106 S. W. 677, Ark.).

Funds in the hands of a county treasurer belonging to a school district, illegally paid by the county treasurer for salary of a clerk of a

board of school directors, may be recovered back by such treasurer on discovery of his mistake.—Clarke vs. School Dist. No. 16 (as above).

Where a county treasurer having illegally paid money belonging to a school district as salary to the clerk of a board of school directors, reimbursed the fund from his individual property, the school district, though not a necessary party to a suit to recover the amount so paid from the clerk of the board, was not an improper party; it being entitled to sue for the county treasurer's benefit.—Clarke vs. School Dist. No. 16 (as above).

Where a county treasurer illegally paid money belonging to a school district in his hands to a member of the board of school directors for salary as clerk of the board, limitations began to run against the right of such county treasurer and the school district to recover the money so paid from the date of the payment, and barred such right of recovery after three years.—Clarke vs. School Dist. No. 16 (as above).

Election of Superintendent.

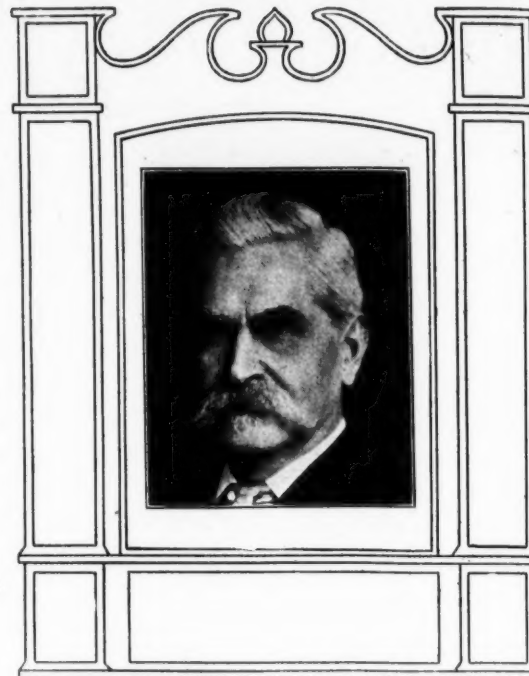
The revised statutes of Ohio require that, upon a motion to adopt a resolution by a board of education to employ a school superintendent, "the clerk of the board shall call publicly the roll of all the members composing the board, and enter on the record required to be kept the names of those voting, 'Aye,' and the names of those voting, 'No.'" The minutes of a meeting of a board of education at which a resolution was offered to employ a superintendent of schools for the following year showed that the resolution was passed, "all voting 'Aye,'" but did not recite the names of those voting "Aye." Held, that the minutes of the meeting did not show that the resolution was lawfully adopted.—Beck vs. Board of Education of Rocky River Village School Dist., 29 Ohio Cir. Ct. R. 717, judgment affirmed, 81 N. E. 1180, Ohio.

The sureties on the bond of a clerk of a board of education are not liable for his appropriation of moneys that have come to him while such clerk, but the collection of which legally devolved upon the treasurer of the board.—(1904) State vs. Cottle, 29 Ohio Cir. Ct. R. 32, judgment affirmed. Same vs. Griffith (1906), 77 N. E. 686, 74 Ohio St. 80, Ohio.

Section 126 of the school law provides that "in new school districts the first election of directors may be on Saturday, notice being given by the township treasurer as for the election of trustees;" and this section was first adopted as a part of the school law in 1872. Section 88 provides that "when the trustees of the schools shall organize a new district, as hereinbefore provided for, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of trustees if no appeal is taken to the county superintendent to order within fifteen days after action of the trustees an election to be held at some convenient time and place within the boundaries of such newly organized district for the election of three school directors, notice being given by the township treasurer," and it was first adopted in 1881. In 1889 the entire school law was revised, and both section 88 and section 126 were incorporated into one act. Held, that the election of school directors of a newly organized district held on Monday is illegal and void, as the "convenient time" on which an election may be ordered by the board is limited to "any Saturday."—Peterson vs. People, 129 Ill. App. Ill. App. 1906.

LEGAL.

After twenty years of litigation the supreme court of Illinois has settled the "Alton separate schools case" in favor of the negro complainants. The suit began twenty years ago when the school board of Alton established schools



HON. G. GUNBY JORDAN,
President, Board of Education,
Columbus, Ga.

for negroes and a colored citizen, Scott Bibb, refused to send his children to them. The fight has been going on since. Seven times the supreme court sent the case back to the Alton court with instructions to enforce the law, but every jury called either disregarded or refused to give a judgment.

In passing on the case the court scores jurors who disregard the law because they are personally opposed to its enforcement, declaring the action more dangerous than utterances of "ignorant, depraved and vicious" persons who are opposed to all law.

Pupils in the Chicago public schools cannot be compelled to submit to vaccination, according to a decision of the Illinois supreme court. The city ordinance under which vaccination is made obligatory is held to be illegal and without force.

The decision is a reversal of that of the lower court in the case of the parents of Louis Jenkins, which was tried before the local circuit court. Judge Mack ruled that the pupil might be excluded from the school, and the appeal was taken from his decision. The supreme court held that any regulation making it obligatory upon all pupils to be vaccinated was illegal and that no city had authority to pass such an ordinance.



Good Reason.

Mrs. J: "I am well satisfied with my son's tutor—fine fellow."

Smith: "But didn't your son fail to pass his examinations?"

Mrs. J. "Yes; but the tutor is going to marry my daughter."

Each organization of each class of their character of the country merits what other; so other systems.

The argument of the pure democracy of our institutions is civil this system about four voters level study, money employs amount, discharge employs self on it within it of everyb

In its community charge of not only but also. This sound interest more to that community outsider certainly number laws is true.

In the content of the people mainly, maintenance be taught themselves self-reliance pride in merits, absorbing affairs.

To lead into the school interest and see vails, everything

When however little my experience pay the and see figures this a in March month four, a general part of the for the winter poorer the only

THE DISTRICT, THE TOWNSHIP AND THE COUNTY AS A UNIT FOR SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

By SUPT. CHARLES H. YOUNG, Mahaska County, Ia.

Each of the prevailing systems of school organization has its supporters. The advocates of each claim points of superiority for the plan of their choice. Those who champion the cause of the county system believe that it possesses merits which place it far in advance of any other; so with the advocates of each of the other systems.

The argument most frequently heard in favor of the district system is that it is almost a pure democracy. It is the most democratic of our institutions, and is, by all odds, the smallest civil division of our government. Under this system each little patch of ground (usually about four square miles) with its handful of voters levies its taxes, decides on its course of study, makes its own rules and regulations, employs its teacher, pays her the agreed amount, little or much, finds fault with her, discharges her at the end of ten weeks and employs another—and through it all prides itself on its independence. It is almost supreme within itself. It is independent—dependent of everybody and everything.

In its support it is argued that the school community immediately served should have charge of its school or schools. This is urged not only as a matter of justice to the people, but also as a means of bettering the schools. This sounds well, for will not a father be more interested in the education of his child and do more to advance that education and to see that conditions are favorable for it than any outsider could possibly expect to? It would certainly seem so, but the fact that a large number of states have compulsory attendance laws is proof sufficient that it is not always true.

Indifference in Districts.

In the further support of this system some contend that it is a great mistake to educate the people of a district to rely wholly, or even mainly, upon the county at large for school maintenance. It is said that they should rather be taught to depend in a large measure upon themselves. This tends to foster a spirit of self-reliance and develops local character and pride in local undertakings and accomplishments, and tends to kindle and keep alive an absorbing interest in the schools and school affairs.

To learn the fallacy of this argument, go into the small rural independent district on school election day and see if an absorbing interest shows itself. Or, go among the patrons and see there the withering apathy which prevails, the absolute indifference to anything and everything but adverse criticism.

When it comes to a question of salaries, however, the district system seems to have a little the better of the argument, so far as my experience in Mahaska county (Iowa) is concerned. The independent districts usually pay the best salaries that obtain in the county and secure the best teachers available. A few figures will suffice to show the truthfulness of this assertion. One rural independent district in Mahaska county is paying its teacher \$60 a month; one, \$57.50; another, \$56; two, \$55; four, \$52.50; some fourteen or fifteen, \$50; several pay \$47.50; several others, \$45; while most of the rest of the independent districts pay for the fall and spring \$40, and \$45 for the winter. Only a few of the less enterprising or poorer districts pay as low as \$35 and \$40. On the other hand, of the nine school townships, only two pay as high as \$40 straight through

the year. The remaining seven pay \$35 and \$40. This certainly makes a good showing for the district system. But even this is not an unmixed good. As I shall attempt to show later, it distributes the burden of taxation very unequally.

The Township System.

The advocates of the township system claim that it has some points of superiority over the district system. First and foremost of these is that it is controlled by a single board of directors, which fact is a decided advantage. A single board is more manageable and more easily supervised than a number of boards. Besides, this board is likely to be controlled more by sound reasoning and less by sectional or family jealousies and animosities. As a result, we find fewer disputes and disturbances coming from the school townships than from the districts. The schools being freed from these little squalls are able to do more and better work.

Again, a single school board, controlling several schools, is enabled to administer them more economically than a board for each school could possibly hope to. It does this by purchasing cheaper books, furniture, fuel and other needed supplies. Buying in quantities, as it must, for all of its schools, a township board usually gets the advantage of a lower market than the single district receives.

Another advantage of the township over the district, and greater, I think, than either of the others that I have mentioned, is that it renders consolidation easier, and hence more probable. As has been suggested, this system is more economical than the district system. If, in any case, it leads to consolidation, it certainly tends to give better instruction. If it can give better instruction for less money, it certainly is to be desired.

As I shall attempt to show later, the larger the unit for the purpose of taxation, the better. Hence, for taxation the township is much to be preferred to the district, since it equalizes taxes and makes the wealthy aid in bearing the burdens of the poor.

If it has been shown that the township is superior to the district, in any of the above mentioned cases, it can easily be shown that, on the same grounds, the county is far superior to the township as a unit for school purposes.

The County System.

While the county as a unit for school organization and administration may lack some of the advantages of the district and the township, it certainly possesses others that place it in the front rank as a unit for school purposes.

In this system the county is the unit at once for organization, administration and taxation. A single county board of education composed of one or more members from each civil township, elected for a term of three years, one-third retiring each year, with the county superintendent as president, administers the affairs of all the rural schools of the county. A single secretary, elected either by the board itself or by a direct vote of the electors of the county, takes the place of the numerous petty officials bearing that name under either the district or the township system. He may be employed for full time at a reasonable salary and still cost the county less than it pays the secretaries under either of the systems. No school treasurer is needed, since the county treasurer can keep all school funds, and pay all warrants signed by the secretary and countersigned

by the president. I may add, in this connection, that I would have all warrants mailed to teachers at the end of their school months to save them the expense and the annoyance of looking up the secretary, president and treasurer.

Dispatch of Business.

Each member of the board may employ the teachers for his township, or for a designated portion of his township, if there should be more than one member for each township, at a certain designated salary fixed by the board and varying according to the grade of certificate and the length of continuous service in the given township. Other matters demanding immediate attention, and matters of minor detail, I would leave to the individual member of the board. Matters of larger importance and matters affecting the whole county, such as the erection of new buildings or the repair of old ones, the purchase of libraries and apparatus, adoption of text books, deciding on courses of study, making rules and regulations and all other matters of large importance, should be reserved for the approval of the entire board.

Attendance at any school should be conditioned on accessibility only, each pupil being allowed to attend the nearest school or the one most easily reached. There need hardly be any district lines at all, or, if any, solely for the purpose of school attendance, and of such a nature as to be easily and readily changed.

The advantages of such a system would be numerous. Buildings would be more likely to be located at the most advantageous points, or where they would serve the people to the best advantage. Supplies could be bought in large quantities and hence much cheaper than when bought by a single district, or even by a school township. Schoolhouses could be erected with more regard to heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation in general, since a board working on so large a scale could more advantageously employ expert architects to draft plans and draw up specifications.

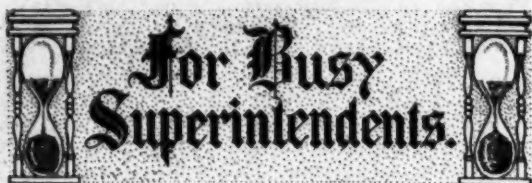
Apparatus, libraries, furniture and all needed supplies would be more uniform throughout the county. Instead of one school having a large amount of all the necessary and desirable supplies, and the next being entirely destitute of these, all schools would have a liberal supply of them.

Advantages for Taxation.

While these are advantages of no small moment, perhaps the greatest advantage is to be derived from making the county a unit for levying school taxes. Under this system the county board may levy taxes at a uniform rate on all the property of the county outside of cities and towns.

Under the district plan the burden of taxation rests heavily upon some individuals and some districts and lightly upon others, as indeed it does, only to a less marked degree, under the township system. A few figures from Mahaska county may suffice to show the truthfulness of this. The independent district of "Red" is paying its teacher \$450 this year. "Old Rose Hill," with nearly double the area, and more than double the wealth, pays only \$320, while "Iowa Central," with a smaller area than either, and less wealth than the latter, but blest with an abundance of young life, pays \$855. Jefferson township is under the necessity of maintaining sixteen schools and keeps up fifteen separate buildings, while Adams township, with only slightly less area and near-

(Concluded on Page 23.)



NEW OHIO LAW.

The so-called "small school board act" passed recently by the state legislature of Ohio became operative on June first. It affects, chiefly, cities of 50,000 population and over. Cincinnati's board of thirty-four members is practically wiped out, and the organization in Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo is changed, even though the personnel remains identical.

The essential feature of the law is the requirement that in city school districts the board of education shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members elected at large. Cities of 50,000 population at the time of the last federal census shall have school boards consisting of not less than two nor more than seven members elected at large and of not less than two and not more than seven members elected by sub-districts. Whenever a city of 50,000 population desires to change the size of its board, then such board shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members chosen by the electors at large. The term of members is fixed at four years, half to be chosen in each alternate, odd numbered year. Methods of changing the size of boards and fixing district boundaries are prescribed.

The most severe opposition to the law has made itself apparent in Cincinnati. The city attorney has rendered an opinion that it is unconstitutional, and suit will undoubtedly be brought to test its validity.

DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Discussing the course of study which he is preparing to be used in the schools of Indiana, Fasset A. Cotton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, advances the idea that the most practical course of study is the one which in the most concrete way adjusts the child to the life he is to live. The course of study is one of the chief means in the educational process. The definite determining factors in the construction of a course are: (1) The nature of the child, (2) the nature of the community in which the child lives, and (3) the nature of the world in which the child is to live.

The course of study of the future will provide a complete system of manual training through the grades and the high school. Under the heading, "The Nature of the Child," he says: "The child is physical and spiritual, and education must consider both body and soul. Grace and beauty in form, strength and health of body, skill in execution are all matters of education and must be provided for in the course of study. * * * Every child must be taught to work, and in the degree in which the home neglects this part of education the school must take it up."

When this course is fully perfected, says Mr. Cotton, it will be a complete adjustment of the work of head and hand. The manual work will have passed the experimental stage, and it may be that in the future the academic and manual lines will be carried on by different teachers capable of doing their own work well, but able to relate the two lines. The element of utility will determine almost wholly the stress to be placed on the work chosen. Boys and girls are easily interested in doing things that are worth while, and work that becomes burdensome either to teacher or pupil loses its educative value.

On the spiritual side, the nature of the child demands that the course of study shall provide for the development of the intellect, sensibilities and will. Ability to think, capacity to appreciate beauty and complete self-control are all essential to culture. Hence every course of study must be rich in natural science, language and mathematics for training to think; rich in the arts for training to appreciate beauty; rich in history and biography for training to self-control.

Nature of the Community.

Referring to the nature of the community in which the child lives as the second determining factor in the course of study, Mr. Cotton says there has been a great deal of talk about the apperceptive basis and the principle that a thing can mean no more than one can bring to it, and yet "we have gone on trying to fit a strange world down on the child." The school work must be based on what the child brings to school with him. "It is the thing about which the child knows that interests him and that becomes the best means of interpretation. The teacher must be a student of community life as well as of textbooks."

In the rural community agriculture is the dominant interest, and this fact should be made use of by the teacher. As any new truth which the child gets must be related to what he already knows, the teacher who gets to the real experience of the child is more likely to awaken a live interest.

Problems in arithmetic should be based on the actual experience of the child. For example, a problem might relate to the market price of commodities of the community, bought and sold by actual persons. In the same way, in his language study the child should write on subjects which he knows. Geography and other subjects should relate to the life of the community. The teacher should know his community thoroughly.

Respect for Industry.

But, in addition to making the work concrete, the dominant community interest, says Mr. Cotton, also serves the purpose of dignifying the work in general and by creating respect for the industry in particular. "Farm life is not attractive to the boys and girls, and they turn their eyes toward the city. The occupations of the fathers do not appeal to the sons. * * * And there is lack of respect for the calling of the father. * * * Furthermore, there is a lack of respect for manual labor, and a belief that has somehow obtained that education can make it possible to live without work. The notion is false and vicious. The large percentage of the boys and girls will be compelled to work with the hands, and they should be made aware of this fact. * * * It can be shown that brain and muscle can accomplish just as much on the farm as in the city, and that the chances for success are greater. It may not be the province of the public school to teach any trade or industry as such, but it is the province of the school to teach the boys and girls how to work and to put them in the path of honest living."

What Society Demands.

On the subject of "The Nature of the World in Which the Child Is to Live," the third factor in determining the course of study, Mr. Cotton makes the point that society expects every man to do his share of the work; expects him to be honest and respect the rights of others and to help the weak. Society, he says, would have many men and womanly women, and education must furnish these. The end of every grade of school work, he declares, is to make every child all that it is possible for him to be.

"The grades are not to prepare for the high school, but for life; but that which prepares

best for life prepares best for the high school. The high school is not to prepare for college, but for life; but that which prepares best for life prepares best for college. * * * The needs of life should determine the course of study. Every boy ought to have a chance to be all that it is possible for him to be, and the school ought to prove the most potent factor in securing this chance for him. To this end the nature of each child, the present environment and the possible and probable future should be considered in all his education."

AMONG SUPERINTENDENTS.

West Virginia has four aspiring candidates for the state superintendency of schools. For the republican nomination the convention will have submitted the names of M. C. Lough, Fairmont; M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, and Thomas C. Miller, the present incumbent. The democratic candidate is I. H. Bush, Hinton.

Deputy Supt. H. B. Dewey has succeeded the late R. B. Bryan as head of the department of public instruction of the state of Washington. Mr. Dewey has been in the department two years and is well fitted to continue the work of his former chief.

Mr. John C. Bliss, of the State Educational Department, at Albany, N. Y., has been elected president of the New Platz Normal School.

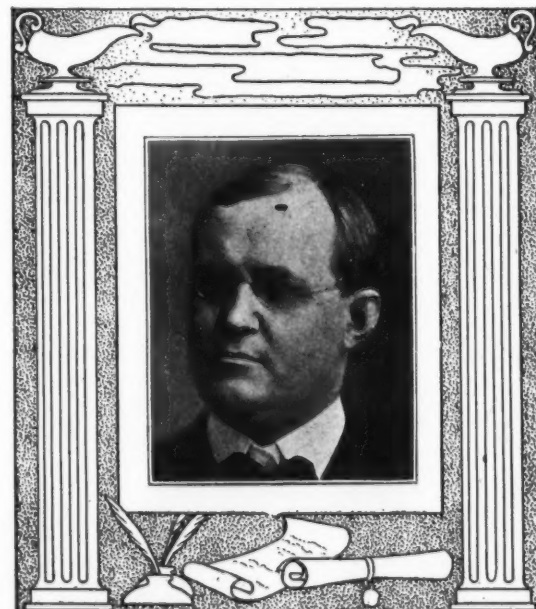
At the regular meeting of the board of education of Independence, Kan., held May 4, 1908, Supt. C. S. Risdon was unanimously elected for the seventh time, and his salary increased to \$2,400 per annum.

Supt. R. A. Haight, of Alton, Ill., has been re-elected for his twenty-ninth consecutive term. It will be his thirty-fourth year of service in the Alton schools. In appreciation of his work the board increased the salary to \$2,500.

Philadelphia. A substitute staff of forty of the most competent teachers in the elementary schools has been created. At the suggestion of Supt. Brumbaugh the plan of hiring inexperienced normal graduates to act as substitutes has been discontinued. The new corps will be paid a regular salary.

Columbia, S. C. An increase of \$15 in the annual salary of each teacher in the schools has been voted by the school board.

Minnesota. That school boards are authorized to delegate the power of suspending pupils to their superintendents is the opinion of State Supt. J. W. Olsen. Under the law they may suspend a pupil for the violation of a duly prescribed rule. The duty of barring a child may be left with the superintendent.



CHARLES S. FOOS.
Re-elected Superintendent of Schools for
Reading, Pa.

Not long men, the duties advanced smoke, don I presume longer list I sincerely rule is not its, but th to a comp assemblage greater ut people wh the most any class conceive o an insult t

I shall few of th among tea yet which my discuss who is str the teache a stepping intends to most; the fied with him to dr law, and reward fo is obtaine his work, till Dame relieve hi schoolroo teachers, would I a may in th

Ethics has to do selfish sta gain or t them, but selves. I or three sidered a

The tr positions who are patrons "Should do we fi positions a promis the depr more wo Sometim times by fying or among p sessor o we find the exte sion tha capable tory ma that sch class an

It she for tea speak a opportu work w

Another true tea ture on his con

The Ethics of the Teacher's Profession

By Supt. George H. Kellogg.

Not long since, in an assembly of school men, the discussion turned to the privileges and duties of teachers. One of the number advanced the following as his code: "Don't smoke, don't chew, don't swear, don't dance." I presume he might well have proposed a much longer list of don'ts had time been given him. I sincerely trust the one who uttered this schedule is not himself beset by any of these habits, but then why address this sort of advice to a company of teachers? Surely there are assemblages where this list would be of far greater utility than addressed to a class of people who are, next to the clergy, perhaps, the most free from all semblance of vice of any class that might be congregated. I can conceive of no reason for such a list. It is an insult to the profession.

I shall pass this, however, and take up a few of the things that might be considered among teachers as professionally ethical, and yet which occur far too often. I shall intend my discussion for the *real* teacher, the teacher who is striving to make his work a profession, the teacher who is not in the work simply as a stepping stone to something better, and who intends to teach but two or three terms at the most; the teacher who is not supremely satisfied with any kind of license that will permit him to draw his salary without violating the law, and who is not devoid of a conscientious reward for the manner of how such license is obtained; the teacher who sees a future in his work, and is not merely "biding his time" till Dame Fortune turns something that will relieve him of the treadmill drudgery of the schoolroom. These are the people who are teachers, not "keepers," and to this class alone would I address the few words of caution that may in the brief space be allotted to me.

Ethics is the science of duty or conduct. It has to do with acts, not considered from the selfish standpoint of whether they are for the gain or the loss of the individual performing them, but from the standpoint of the acts themselves. I shall take time to consider but two or three of the many duties that might be considered among teachers as strictly professional.

The true teacher never applies for coveted positions that are already filled by teachers who are acceptable to the school board and patrons. If he does, it is with the stipulation, "Should a vacancy occur," etc. All too often do we find the unprofessional trying to secure positions by any sort of means that hold forth a promise of successful installation of self to the deprivation of the holder who often is far more worthy and capable than the aspirant. Sometimes this is done by underbidding, sometimes by political plotting, and again by falsifying or attempting to work up a prejudice among pupils, patrons or board against the possessor of such position. In a very few cases we find one who is willing to debase himself to the extent of attempting to create the impression that he is the only person in the land capable of holding such position in a satisfactory manner. It is often gratifying to note that school boards soon come to know this last class and to give them their just deserts.

It should be a matter of professional ethics for teachers to stand by each other, and always speak a good word for another's work at all opportunities, vindicating his character and work whenever it is wrongfully traduced.

Another matter of professionalism in the true teacher is his sacred regard for his signature on the written contract. He never breaks his contract and his self respect, and at the

same time sets an example of gross dishonesty before his pupils, when he is offered a *bribe* in the shape of an increase of salary in another position. If circumstances make it seem advisable that he should change his location before the termination of his contract, he goes to the board, states his case, presents his reasons, and asks their consideration. He never insists on a termination of his contract, but asks as a special great favor that the board consider his position. If the board decide that his request cannot be granted, he goes back to work with a renewed sincere determination to do even better than before.

This same true professional teacher endeavors at all times to do his work in a manner that will inspire the boys and girls in his charge to do their very best. He never holds before his charges a list of "do's" and "don'ts," but exemplifies by his efforts the spirit of hard, honest, conscientious work. He does not intrude himself into neighborhood affairs which are entirely foreign to those of his school, but attends strictly to his school work with a zeal that makes him the choice of the whole people for the next year. He does all these and even more, and does them in a way that makes it unnecessary for his friends or even himself to "campaign" on election day in order to be sure of retaining his position for another year. He realizes when he has done his best work for a community and negotiates for new fields, relieving the school board from embarrassment of having to ask him to leave, and when he goes to his new position he profits by his experience in the old.

In conclusion, allow me to offer the words of Kant as a suitable ethical motto for the teaching profession: "Act only on that maxim whereby thou canst at the same time will that it should become a universal law."

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Peoria, Ill. A carefully studied set of rules has been adopted to govern the qualifications of teachers in the public schools. The following requirements are laid down:

Principals—Must be holders of Illinois teacher's certificate or graduates from regular four-year course in an approved college. Applicants for position of principal in grammar school must hold principal's certificate and show five years' successful teaching. Applicants for principal of high school must hold principal's certificate and five years' experience as grammar school principal or high school teacher.

High School Teachers—Must be graduates of approved university or college of the standard of University of Illinois, and have sufficient experience to instruct and manage pupils of high school age. In lieu of practical experience examination in practical and theoretical pedagogics shall be taken.

First to Eighth Grade Teachers—Must be graduates of a state normal school, Peoria public school normal course or hold life certificate from state board of education. Graduates of accredited high schools with two years' successful experience or holders of first grade county certificates who have pursued one year advanced work in approved college or normal are eligible. Two years' collegiate work considered sufficient if applicant has had one year successful experience. If inexperienced, applicant can substitute in grades.

Kindergarten Teachers—Must be graduates from twelve-grade school and approved kindergarten training school.

Supervisors—Appointments subject to examinations and qualifications required by teachers' committee and superintendent.

Those qualified to teach under the former rules will not be disqualified by the new requirements.

Chicago school engineers and janitors are forbidden the use of intoxicating liquors or drugs while on duty. The president of the board or the committee on buildings is required to suspend, pending trial, every janitor who is detected.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Teachers may be excused with full pay for absence upon deaths in their immediate families.

The Chicago board of education has passed a rule that janitors and school engineers be prohibited from using intoxicating beverages while on duty. A resolution requiring total abstinence was voted down as an interference with the personal liberty of the board's employees.

The rules of the Ohio Athletic Association, which is composed of the high schools of the state, require that every contestant furnish a physician's certificate of his fitness. A statement from the parents consenting to the pupil's entry must be presented.

McKeesport, Pa. The janitors of the public schools have been sworn in as special police, at the request of the board of education. In the past some trouble has been experienced from trespassers and the school property has not been adequately guarded.

Worcester, Mass. The school board has adopted a tentative set of rules to govern the janitors. Substitutes for janitors must be approved by the superintendent of schools; only, in cases of emergency will the employment of an unauthorized person in place of the regular janitor be permitted.

Pendleton, Ore. A new rule of the school board prohibits the employment of married women as teachers.

Findlay, O. The board of education has provided a clause in the contract with teachers by which the teachers agree not to resign after Aug. 1. Last year the board was seriously embarrassed by several resignations handed in shortly before the opening of school.

York, Pa. The school board has incorporated a section in its rules prohibiting the use of the school buildings as polling places for municipal or state elections.

San Diego, Cal. A rule has been adopted by the school board prohibiting solicitors and salesmen from working in the schools, distributing advertising matter, etc.

A recent rule of the Wichita board of education forbids athletic teams to play match games outside the city. All student activities are under the direction of the principal of the high school, subject to his approval.

The school board of El Paso, Texas, has divided its moneys into two general funds, a building and bond fund and a maintenance fund. To insure the wise use of the latter, the finance committee has recommended its apportionment into four divisions, namely:

Teachers' salary fund, from which the teachers, principals and superintendents are to be paid, this fund to be drawn for no other purpose.

The employees' fund, from which the janitors, school carpenter, treasurer, secretary and clerk are to be paid, this fund to be drawn upon for no other purpose.

The supply fund, including fuel, water, light, gas, incidental supplies, such as apparatus for the high school, globes, maps, charts, text books and insurance.

General emergency fund, to be set aside for the purpose of meeting unexpected expenses not mentioned under the foregoing heads.

Among Boards of Education

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

By Pauline Periwinkle.

The question of women on school boards is not a new one, but perhaps at no time in the history of the country at large has it been so widely agitated as at present, awakened, no doubt, by the palpable oversights that resulted in the Collinwood school disaster. The agitation is not due to any wish to reflect on school management by men. No one claims that men wilfully show neglect of such vital matters as the safety and health of school children, but the feeling is gaining ground that women could be of much assistance to men in looking after certain phases of school interests that have not been sufficiently stressed. A school board member is usually a man of high standing in the business life of the community, serving without pay, at a sacrifice to his own affairs, from a sense of civic duty. The commercial and financial aspects of life have cut a deep groove in his mind—some might call it a rut—but the fact is, his whole attention has been centered in attaining the standards of success in conducting his own affairs; consequently, it is to be expected that he will follow the same bent in dealing with public affairs. No doubt it has been as much a revelation to school boards—this expose of alarming conditions that menace children the country over—as to any private citizen. And it is just as much a reflection on the private citizen that these conditions exist as on the school board members. The whole situation merely points to the fact that woman is as much needed in every phase of civic life that concerns childhood as she is in the home.

The idea of women school teachers is no more of an innovation now than the idea of women as public school teachers was a few generations ago. The land on which the first public school in America was built was donated by a woman, although the school itself was barred to girl children. The rudimentary education that was deemed all-sufficient for females was obtained by the "sampler" method at home. Some of these old samplers, on which the alphabet, the numerals and the names of the pupils were laboriously worked, are treasured in public museums and among private collections as evidence, not of the limited capacity of our foremothers, but of the narrow conceptions and prejudices of our forefathers.

But "the world do move." A generation or two later, and we find the public thrown into vastly more consternation over the question of permitting women to teach in the public schools than it is nowadays at the notion of women on school boards. The lengthy array of arguments, the bitter feuds, the persecutions indulged, are ludicrous in the light of experience, and to the credit of the twentieth century man it must be said that there is no revival of these tactics in opposition to women on school boards. Where opposition is manifested it is of political significance entirely, whereas the trend of public sentiment is to divorce politics from school affairs. In some big cities, where positions on the board of education have been courted as stepping stones to political preferment, opposition has occasionally developed—notably in Chicago, when Jane Addams was successfully put forward by the better element. Jane Addams, like her sisterhood elsewhere,

has made good; her services on the school board have proved valuable in the highest degree.

There is no reason why woman's abilities should not prove equally as valuable on school boards as in school rooms. There are some reasons why a woman could fill certain needs that no man can supply. The majority of our teachers are women; it is unnecessary to dwell on the fact that occasions arise—are constantly arising—affecting the health, the morals, the discipline of children, that teachers could freely confide to a fellow-woman in authority, knowing that she would concentrate her time and ability and womanly experience to solving these problems. To make the budget go round, to provide the material necessities from a parsimonious appropriation, taxes the time and mental ingenuity of men; it is really almost too much to ask of the busy man of affairs that he spend more of his gratuity in school visitation and consultation.

Men as a whole are not as actively interested in school matters as are women as a whole. They vote the school tax and pay it, and feel they have done their duty. You do not find "fathers' clubs" in every ward; but that ward is a rare and a neglected one that does not have a live "mothers' club." They buy pictures and pianos, beautify the school grounds, set out trees, build walks, install rest rooms and medicine cabinets, give musical and stereopticon entertainments, and in every other way endeavor to make the school an attractive and live interest to the child and the community. They have forged that "missing link" between the school and the home, the lack of which school boards long bewailed, but never were able to supply.

Women intuitively sympathize with and understand child nature and needs. Man sees the material needs, and does his best to supply them; he plays the "good provider" in the schools just as he does at home. At the same time he and everybody else knows that not "bread alone," not even bread augmented by clothes, is sufficient. The mother heart and wisdom play a most essential part in character building, and character building is an essential part of education.

Even when it comes to making financial provision, how customary has it become for our school boards to appeal to the women to help secure the funds so much needed for school extension and betterments. Is a special tax to be levied, a new bond issue to be approved, they call on the women to create favorable public sentiment. They simply express, when they do so, their conviction that women have the needs of the children and the cause of education more at heart than men. Then why not place this powerful influence and active interest at a point in school service where the public would reap even greater benefit from it?

Certainly that home life offers the best condition for all-round development that provides both the paternal and the maternal influences. The time will come when school boards will be no more complete without women than they would be without men.

Massachusetts' Pension Law.

A law authorizing cities and towns to establish pension funds for teachers in the public schools has been enacted by the state legislature of Massachusetts. The law differs from

similar acts in other states in that it compels cities which accept its provisions to supply all the funds needed to pay the pensioners.

In substance, the law provides: "In any city or town, except the city of Boston, which accepts the provisions of this act, a pension fund shall be established for the retirement of teachers in the public schools. The fund shall be derived from such revenues as may be devoted to the purpose by the city council of a city or by direct appropriation by a town. The treasurer of a city or town shall be the custodian of the fund, and shall make annual or semi-annual payments therefrom to such persons and of such amounts as shall be certified to him by the school committee.

"The school committee of any city or town which shall accept the provisions of this act may retire from active service and place upon the pension roll any teacher of such city or town who is 60 years old or over, or is, in the judgment of said committee, incapacitated for useful service, and who has faithfully served such city or town for twenty-five years. The amount of the annual pension allowed to any person under the provisions of this act shall not exceed one-half of the annual compensation received by such person at the time of such retirement, and in no case shall exceed \$500.

"Upon the petition of not less than 5 per cent. of the legal voters of any city or town this act shall be submitted, in case of a city, to the voters of such city at the next city election, and in case of a town, to the voters of such town at the next town meeting" (the form of the vote is prescribed here). The section ends: "And if a majority of the voters voting thereon at such election or meeting shall vote in the affirmative, this act shall take effect in such city or town."

Causes of Waste.

The Cincinnati Schoolmasters' Club recently discussed the contributory cause of waste of time and energy in schools. The following list was formulated as the most prominent practices which retard development and progress:

"Lack of system and order in class movements and exercises.

"Teacher's neglect to make the necessary preparations for his teaching in advance of the lesson hour.

"Exclusive employment of drill or mechanical methods of teaching.

"Practice of teaching problems rather than underlying principles and term relations, upon drilling on non-essentials, dwelling on unimportant elements or facts, and requiring the memorizing of ill comprehended facts, rather than rationally developing the relations of facts to facts.

"Dominating artificiality—idolatry to prescribed methods, the course of study, mechanism of examination, marking papers, classification, grading, etc.

"Rigid, inflexible adherence to the plan of annual class promotion.

"Habitual recourse to artificial authority; i. e., authority arbitrarily enforced upon pupils from without, instead of to natural authority; i. e., authority which is rationally developed from within.

"Schoolroom monotony, lack of interest, ennui.

"Presence of defective pupils in a class with normal pupils.

"Failure to apprehend clearly the true aims of human education and their relative values.

"The necessity for overcoming, modifying, neutralizing in the schoolroom the unfavorable and antagonistic influences of the home and the street.

"By inattention to physical conditions in the schoolroom."



The tre public sch interest, are intere Their tre stance to eventually.

By exc who are p both in also thos their wor constitut teacher v it shoul pupils f are repo ent's offi inattenti pounding carelessliant an a remark

If the there m thing w we tryin get dizz Or do v so that trouble boards these sp by ordi follow things the me help to pupils. state v of the be the Bu boys a the slo cannot grade. esting upon and to intere inspiri

It i much to the for e master ors to correct use k than it ad And it do have valua resou than him deep



The Treatment of Exceptional Children

By Principal L. M. Rockne, Mohall, N. D.



The treatment of exceptional children in the public schools is a subject of more than passing interest, not only to teachers, but to all who are interested in the great work of education. Their treatment certainly is of vital importance to the state, under whose control they eventually pass.

By exceptional children I mean not only those who are perhaps very bright and lead their class both in scholarship and general culture, but also those who are far behind the average in their work or in their general behavior. These constitute two classes—two extremes which the teacher will find in almost every school. And it should be remarked that often the bright pupils furnish a great number of cases which are reported to the principal's or superintendent's office. The dull, or, rather, the lazy, and inattentive generally receive their due share of pounding, figuratively speaking. Laziness and carelessness we have always with us. The brilliant and the slow, both, have these faults to a remarkable degree.

Why Exceptional Children?

If these exceptional children are problems, there must be causes for them. Is there anything wrong with our courses of study? Are we trying to be too idealistic, so that the pupils get dizzy in trying to follow us to the heights? Or do we lean too much toward the practical, so that the child stands aghast at the toil and trouble which lie before him? Do our school boards furnish means whereby we can interest these special pupils who are so difficult to reach by ordinary methods? We must, to be sure, follow a course of study, but we need other things besides a few books and maps. Perhaps the mere rudiments of manual training would help to gain or increase the interest of these pupils. With the solution of this question the state will receive the greatest possible benefit of the work of these young people who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

But in the schoolroom very often bright boys and girls are held back in order to have the slower pupils catch up. Still, you say, we cannot have all the bright children in one grade. We need a few to make the work interesting. Very true, but does not much depend upon the teacher's attitude toward the subject and to her pupil? Can she not create a vital interest in a task so that the child will get an inspiration which will cause him to follow?

Subject vs. Pupil.

It is a fact, I believe, that in the past too much attention has been given to grades and to the teaching of subjects, as such. Grammar, for example, is of little use unless the child masters the elementary principles and endeavors to apply them so that he speaks and writes correct English. Of course the teacher must use king's English. Example is more powerful than precept. Knowledge is of little use unless it adds to the sum total of human happiness. And no subject is worth much to the pupil if it does not help to solve life's problems. We have come to realize that a subject, however valuable, is dead until it is made alive by the resourceful teacher. The teacher must do more than hear recitations. He must be a student himself, eager to learn more and to drink deeper of the fountain of truth.

The exceptional child may then be either brilliant or slow in his ordinary daily work. The bright fellow who has not enough work to keep him busy will readily find some way of getting rid of surplus energy—by wasting his own time and disturbing the peace of others. The question arises, What shall we do with such a pupil? I know that unless you keep him employed he will develop either into a genius or a criminal. Audubon, perhaps, examined birds in his youth for the purpose of learning how they differed in structure of body and how they were able to fly from clime to clime. Benedict Arnold as a boy pinned flies to his desk just to see them struggle. Audubon became the greatest bird lover of his time. Benedict Arnold, though a brilliant man, became a traitor to his country. Both were exceptional boys and both became exceptional men.

The Slow Child.

Among the slow developing children there are notable examples who have reached great prominence. Grant and Wellington are said to have ranked low in class work. But, out in the busy whirl of life, they made good because they had the right stuff in them. One need not be discouraged at the apparent slow progress of the more backward pupils. If the teacher will occasionally urge these children by other means than the iron prod he will in time find his efforts repaid. If the teacher would try to measure every pupil's work by the individual's own ability, marks would be fairer and would show a truer class standing. The boy would then work as every true artist works—to please his other self. To have that kind of work the teacher must have the child's confidence. With that in your possession you find or help to develop his special interest. You can aid him in selecting the reading matter which will prove of the greatest benefit to him. In short, get on the sunny side of a boy or a man and he will respond heartily. Be his friend and he will be yours.

But can you advance the exceptionally slow child who has not much more than a passing mark? Unless you do I fear he will go down to discouragement and defeat. Perhaps he will receive the answer that the world exists only for the strong—those who are fit to survive. But let us remember that the slow and seemingly backward fellow does not always have the chance in school that he has in life. In the world's hard struggle he has opportunity to show his ability other than that of reading dry textbooks. The lockstep was considered quite proper less than twenty-five years ago; but today we reform our criminals. Let us give the child fair treatment—pass him on when he is reasonably prepared. On his upward march he will find himself and, like the chambered nautilus, "leave his outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

How to Reach the Child.

How to reach the exceptional child has been and is a great problem. Socrates said, "Know thyself." This principle ought to be the first for the teacher's consideration. Secondly, know the pupil. Thirdly, know the subjects you are teaching. Knowing yourself, your pupil and your subject, if you have ordinary tact, sympathy and patience you can reach almost any child. Then you can mold and fashion his character after the greatest ideals of all time.

A few examples may serve to illustrate. Not very long ago there came to my notice the case of a boy who was considered almost beyond recall. His father and mother tried to get the boy to realize his position. He received his due share of the birch, but it was all in vain. His teachers gave him up, and this did not seem to grieve him in the least. As a matter of fact, he was not a bad boy—simply mischievous. He was given a seat in the principal's room for about two weeks, and reported to his teacher for regular recitations. Nothing was said to him, but he seemed to realize that he must work. Force of environment began to play upon him, and he could not resist the influence. He went back to his own room and kept at his work, occasionally dropping back into the evil practice of killing time, as of old. Now he is doing splendid work compared to what he once did. He is a leader, and if his efforts can be rightly turned he will be a power for good in any community. This boy will be a useful citizen, because he has learned that industry is the only key to success.

The other case concerned a girl who was very headstrong and somewhat lazy. She wanted to drop subject after subject during the first few months of school. Her requests were quietly put aside, and with tact she was persuaded to stay in her classes. She passed the high school examinations with fair marks. She, too, was a leader and a bright girl, though not a brilliant student. But she "made good," for she learned the lesson of work.

Work the Solution.

The only solution, after all, is to keep the pupils busy. There are so many devices that the individual teacher must find for her own room. Manual training, with all its aids, will do much to take away the tediousness which will come over the children almost every day of school. The teacher must apply all the means that lie within her power. The great majority of children who are not busied are so, not because they have not enough to do, but because they shirk. And this shirking habit, this shifting of responsibility, is the cause of so many failures in after life. The lack of initiative which we find in mature men was nurtured and allowed to grow during the plastic period of the child's life. The child is the father to the man. The boy who can do his work without being told how and what to do will never be compelled to look for a job when he becomes a man. We need men of initiative everywhere and at all times. These exceptional boys and girls must become leaders in their respective communities. The public school must make the most of its opportunity, and solve the problem of the exceptional child. It must make the child into a more useful and worthy member of society. It must stand for the development of the most valuable thing anyone can possess; namely, character. For this is the end and aim of all educational activity.

Dr. Levi Seeley, of Trenton, N. J., has been engaged to deliver a course of twenty-five lectures on school management and kindred subjects at the summer session of the Northern Arizona Normal School at Flagstaff.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DEVOTED TO

School Boards, School Officials and Teachers

WM. GEO. BRUCE - Editor and Publisher

MILWAUKEE OFFICE - Montgomery Building
Entered as second class mail matter in the Postoffice at
Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW YORK OFFICE - 3 East 14th Street

CHICAGO OFFICE - 56 La Salle Street

H. B. BOARDMAN, REPRESENTATIVE

ISSUED MONTHLY - SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

GOING IN AND GOING OUT.

The changes in the personnel of administrative factors is usually attended with some feeling and bitterness which in the end is not designed to inure to the advantage of the school system.

The new school superintendent may enjoy a prestige which was denied to the outgoing superintendent; he may carry with him the co-operation and sympathy of the board, whereas the retiring official was harassed by opposition—but all this need not necessarily lead to recrimination and revengeful rejoicing.

The fair-minded public servant will assume a correct attitude toward his predecessor in office as well as his successor. In the shifts and currents of school board activities the superintendent may find himself suddenly deprived of support. His usefulness may have come to an end without having rendered himself guilty to the charge of incompetency. Prejudice and misunderstanding may have accumulated to an extent that will make further service unbearable.

While the outgoing superintendent may lack the depth and breadth of character that will enable him to view a situation with philosophic calm, the incoming superintendent may assume an exalted estimate of his own importance. The one may feel aggrieved and resort to resentment. The other may exult over his fortune and deal in comparisons designed to exalt himself and belittle his less fortunate brother.

The character and breeding looked for in a school superintendent warrants also a correct attitude toward a co-worker during a transition period. The outgoing superintendent may be under no official obligation to assist his successor in making the new administration an efficient one, but, if ethics in a grand profession count for anything, then the retiring official will offer such service as will make the incoming official's beginning a proper one. On the other, it is incumbent upon the new superintendent to protect his predecessor against unjust attack or criticism.

The real man asserts himself when he is exposed to narrow opposition, to misrepresentation and disappointment. He will measure relative values and the fitness of things, place a good cause above the narrow deeds of men, and maintain his poise and dignity in the face of the most disturbing circumstances. He will retire as gracefully as he entered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS PUBLIC?

Executive sessions of school boards are deservedly unpopular with public and press. The cry of "behind closed doors" leads immediately to suspicion and distrust, especially in unfriendly quarters.

Certain discussions and pending actions in school committees can do much mischief by appearing in public print. The very nature of certain questions demands secrecy on the part of public officials and silence on the part of the press. A certain temporary privacy is required to conserve public interests and prevent friction and scandal.

As a general rule the press respects the wishes of officials to withhold news until publication is authorized. It is infrequent that an editor breaks faith. Where a committee or a board, however, holds an unreasonable attitude and the harmonious relations are ruptured, the results are obvious and unpleasant.

It remains, however, that public business must be open to public gaze. The press represents the public, and is accordingly entitled to admission at places where public business is being transacted.

The rules of some school boards provide that the reports and conclusions of all committees shall be held private until submitted to the whole body. It is held that the publication of committee reports before the board meeting is an affront to that body. It is argued that the work of a committee cannot be public property until it has been officially received for action in the open board. This observance of official etiquette is somewhat finespun.

If the press asks admission, the school board should throw the doors wide open. The nature of the schools demands openness. Where admission is denied, suspicion is aroused and the board and its members suffer in the eyes of the public.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SCHOOL.

The Supreme court of Wisconsin has just made an important decision of interest to boards of education and school officials in general. In it the declaration is made that school authorities have the power to suspend pupils for offenses committed outside of school hours and not in the presence of the teacher, provided that the offenses are of such nature as to have a direct and immediate tendency to influence the conduct of other pupils in the schoolroom.

If discipline is set at naught or the authority of the teacher is impaired or he is brought into ridicule and contempt, there is justification for punishment. Without this power order, decency, decorum and good government within the school are impossible.

The case arose in the high school at St. Croix Falls. Two girls, daughters of a leading citizen, being offended at the strict discipline of the principal, wrote a poem, "Rules of St. Croix Jail," which was printed in a local paper. The faculty demanded an apology before the school as the alternative of expulsion. When the pupils declined to apologize or to pay a small fine assessed under the school rules, they were expelled. The board of education sustained the faculty action. The appeal to the courts has been decided as above indicated.

The principle involved in the decision has wide application. It has been enunciated previously, but has not been generally adopted. The limits of the schools and the parents' authority have long been indefinite, and where they clashed have caused trouble.

If it is remembered that the school stands "loco parentis" and is endowed with the authority of the state, which has been delegated by the parents, the decision is not so revolutionary as it at first appears. This relation of the school to the child is often lost sight of and is vital in difficulties such as the Wisconsin case referred to.

The decision should have a moral effect upon school boards in dealing with student abuses outside the schools. In many respects the fraternity evil presents parallels to the St. Croix case which should not be overlooked. The decision will commend itself as sound to all thoughtful school administrators.

SCHOOL BOARDS INVITED.

Every school board in the United States is invited to send delegates to the meeting of the "department of school administration" of the N. E. A. at Cleveland, June 29 to July 3. This department is made up of school board members, and is in reality, if not in name, the national association of school board members.

The program which has been arranged by President W. O. Thompson is a choice one. The topics chosen are the most vital questions now before the school boards of the country. The speakers are men of wide renown, whose names are a guarantee of able and thoughtful treatment of their respective subjects.

The program of the general sessions of the N. E. A. is printed on page 17, with railroad rates and miscellaneous information.

MR. CARR'S TROUBLES.

From reports received from Dayton, Ohio, it appears that Supt. J. W. Carr may meet the fate of his predecessors in failing of re-election. At the time we go to press the board is deadlocked after more than two hundred and fifty ballots, with no sign of weakening in sight.

Mr. Carr, previous to his election in Dayton, had won for himself a considerable reputation as a school executive of ability and tact and as a forceful, scholarly writer and speaker on educational topics. He was, and still is, a leader in the educational associations of the country.

The present trouble does not appear to be due to any failure on his part to conduct the public schools in a satisfactory manner. Dayton has been afflicted with periodic upheavals in which the superintendent was the unhappy victim. This has been due partly to certain professional factors in the schools who were ever ready to pick flaws in the executive and pedagogic policy of their chief. The other cause has been the influence of politics upon the members of the school board.

The members of the Dayton school board have it in their power at present to prove that they are not swayed by political and petty individual interests, but that the good of the school system is their chief concern.



They can
profession
tendents.
elected.

THE S

"Stude
attention
buildings
structures
the edito
"They p
pupils m
schools.
fectious
school h
nishing a
And the
country
der one
panic is
the sma
equally
tages of
result f
the chil
vantage
tion fro
the mol
It is p
to have
or more
"The
building
in main
tor ser
for one
ones to





In the balance.

They can demonstrate that Dayton is not a professional "graveyard" of school superintendents. Mr. Carr deserves to be re-elected.

THE SIZE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

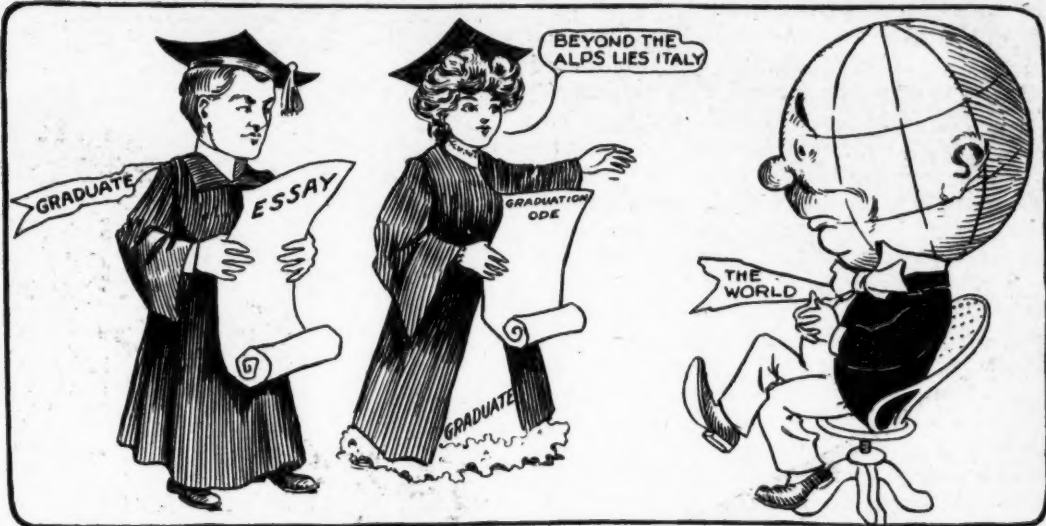
"Students of educational matters are giving attention to the desirability of small school buildings in preference to the large grade structures maintained in most cities," writes the editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. "They point out that disadvantages to the pupils multiply with the increased size of the schools. The danger from contagious and infectious diseases are, of course, greater in a school housing 1,000 pupils than in one furnishing accommodations for half that number. And there are schools in some cities of the country where 1,800 children are together under one roof. The peril in case of fire or panic is greater in the larger buildings than in the small ones, providing the buildings are equally well constructed. But the disadvantages of greatest consequence are those that result from mere numbers. It is argued that the children in the large schools lose the advantages of comradeship and personal attention from the teachers and that they develop the mob spirit in the great mass of children. It is pointed out that many parents hesitate to have a child become one in a mob of 1,000 or more.

"There is no doubt that the large school buildings present the advantage of economy in maintenance. The cost of heating, of janitor service and other items on the list is less for one large building than for several smaller ones to accommodate the same number of pu-

pils. But the question is whether the saving is not false economy. The advantages to be derived by the pupils at small schools more than offset the difference in cost. It is suggested that each neighborhood should have its school, which would be easy of access to all pupils. The building should be so arranged that additions may be made as the density of population in the district increases. Small schools can be erected quickly whenever need arises and thus avoid the overcrowding that results after the larger buildings fill up and while the authorities are waiting for the overflow to increase to proportions that will warrant the erection of another school.

"Those professing to know say that grading can be accomplished satisfactorily in the small buildings. They urge that four-room buildings scattered throughout the various districts of a city are much preferable to a few large buildings. The smaller schools are nearer to the homes of a majority of the children, increase the safety of the pupils, decrease the undesirable effects bound to accrue from herding together in vast numbers, and result in increased discipline. The suggestion certainly seems worthy of careful attention."

"The essential element of a good school is a good teacher, and no process of administration, no theory of education, no excellence of a school committee can form any substitute for this essential, and no reformation of a school system has any justification that does not create better teachers and produce better conditions for those teachers."—Supt. Stratton D. Brooks, Boston.



During this month the graduate commands the attention of the world.

The school serves a trinity of interests. The first is, of course, the pupils, and nothing should be done which will lessen the welfare of the children who attend. The public is the second interest to which the school must indirectly serve in the guise of parent, taxpayer and society in general. The professional factors deserve consideration last; but unless the public school does them full justice, it is a failure.

MILITARY DRILL.—Its enthusiastic advocates hold that military drill in schools is refining and elevating in every point of view; that it aids in teaching the rising generation the importance of law, order and discipline—above all, that it turns their thoughts to a closer study of American history, and fits them to defend the republic if it ever shall be in peril. Again, that it promotes the physical welfare of the student and that as an exercise it is far superior to the feeble, meaningless calisthenics that are required by some teachers, while its disciplinary benefits are excellent. It restrains nervousness and awkwardness, imparts readiness, and inculcates order, cleanliness and obedience.

Those who oppose military drill in the schools argue that the growth of the spirit of militarism in our midst is to be regretted, believing that such training to be highly detrimental to the youth of our land as tending to encourage a love of war and bloodshed, rather than the preservation of peace; that it is undemocratic and un-American in principle and dangerous to the stability of republican institutions. Felix Adler says: "Military drill simply feeds the children's vanity, gives them a desire for outward show and makes them ambitious of sham and tinsel and creates a false idea of war."



Cartoonist Webster's idea of a day in the life of a school boy who is preparing for the public school field day.

A PLAN FOR A ONE STORY SCHOOL BUILDING.

By F. H. Liebbe, State Architect, Des Moines, Ia.

The agitation attending the Collinwood school calamity has resulted in a general demand for safer school buildings. To secure these, two general plans have been suggested—first, fireproof buildings, such as are and can easily be built in cities where ground is expensive, and second, one-story buildings not at all expensive nor fireproof, with abundant hall room and several ways of egress. It is this latter class for which I suggest the following general scheme, that can be worked out by any competent architect.

The first essential is a long, continuous corridor, connecting at the center with an assembly hall or high room, if such is wanted. Adjoining this corridor at regular intervals should be the schoolrooms for the grades, as A, B, C and D. Then at the rear, fully fifty feet away, there may be the sanitary structure containing the heating apparatus, fuel and toilet rooms, so that the air from these cannot in any possible way contaminate that of the schoolroom proper.

Such a plan will give light and air on three sides of each room and will light the wardrobes from two sides. Each room, also, will receive its light from the back and left side. Abundant exits afford ready egress from any one or all of the apartments simultaneously. The corridor only need have a basement, and its floor should be fireproof.

From this basement each room may draw its needed warmth by steam or hot water coils passed around the three exposed sides. Fresh air would enter from the outer walls during school hours through the heater coils. The vitiated air would be extracted from each room by a suction fan placed in basement of corridor. Such an arrangement would make it possible to maintain a uniform temperature and secure an inflow of pure air in unlimited quantities.

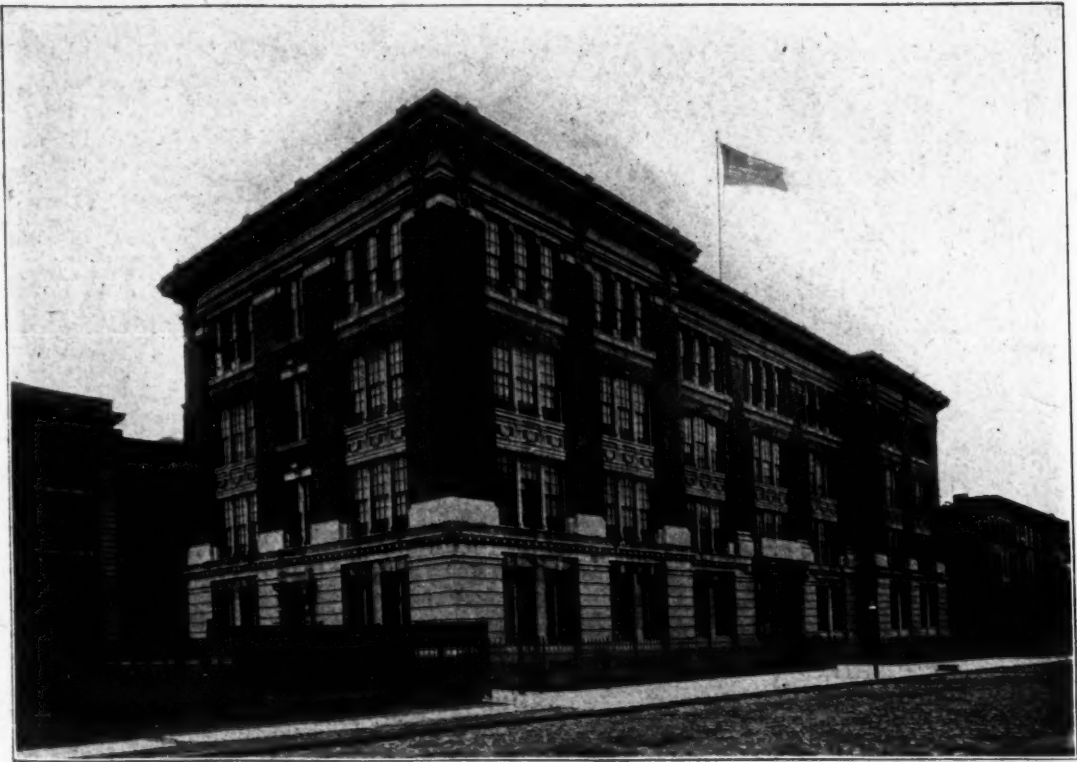
All the courts between the various buildings should be cemented, and concrete walks should extend all about the structure. In rainy weather, when the playgrounds are too wet for play, each room would have its court, in which the children could at least get a good airing during recess. Thus, schoolrooms A, B, C and D would each have their independent courts, as at A, B, C and D.

All doors should be hung to swing outward. In such a plan the noise of one room would not interfere with its neighbor.

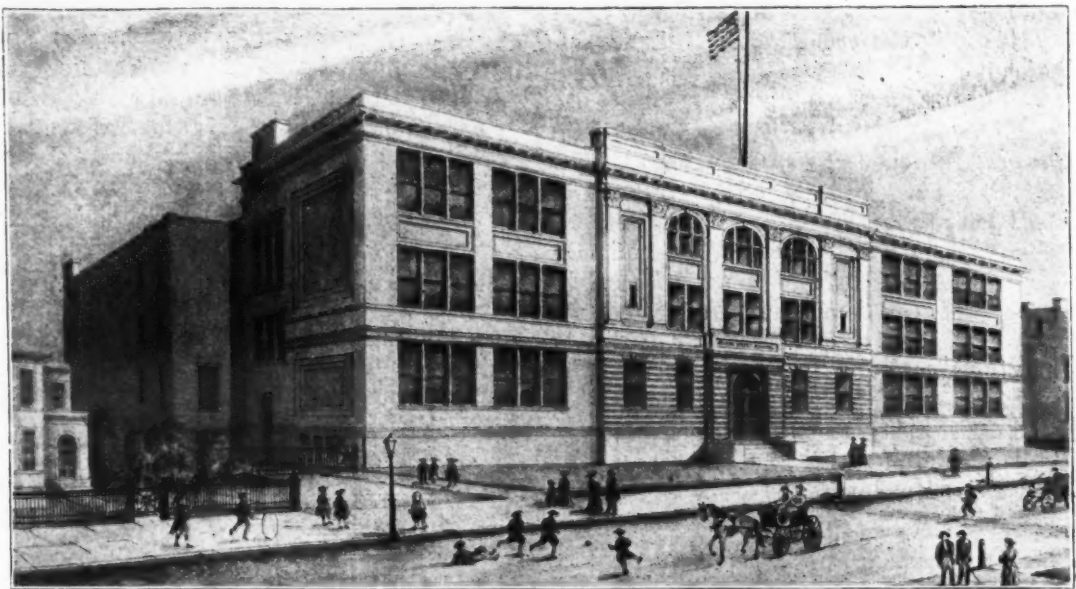
The plan is elastic in that after its adoption one or more of the schoolrooms, with their portion of the connecting corridor, could be built first and others added as needed.

I am, of course, aware that there will be many objections raised against this plan on account of the architectural effect, or rather non-effects, which such a scheme, with but little money for embellishments, would involve. A considerable tract of ground must be secured, half of a city block for instance. But where there is a will there is a way. There still remains plenty of open space in the suburbs of our western cities to make such a scheme not only feasible but entirely practical, and that, too, at no extravagant expenditure of money. When all the advantages are weighed it will be found not so visionary but that its adoption by some school district would demonstrate its entire practicability. On the score of safety and sanitation it would be without a peer.

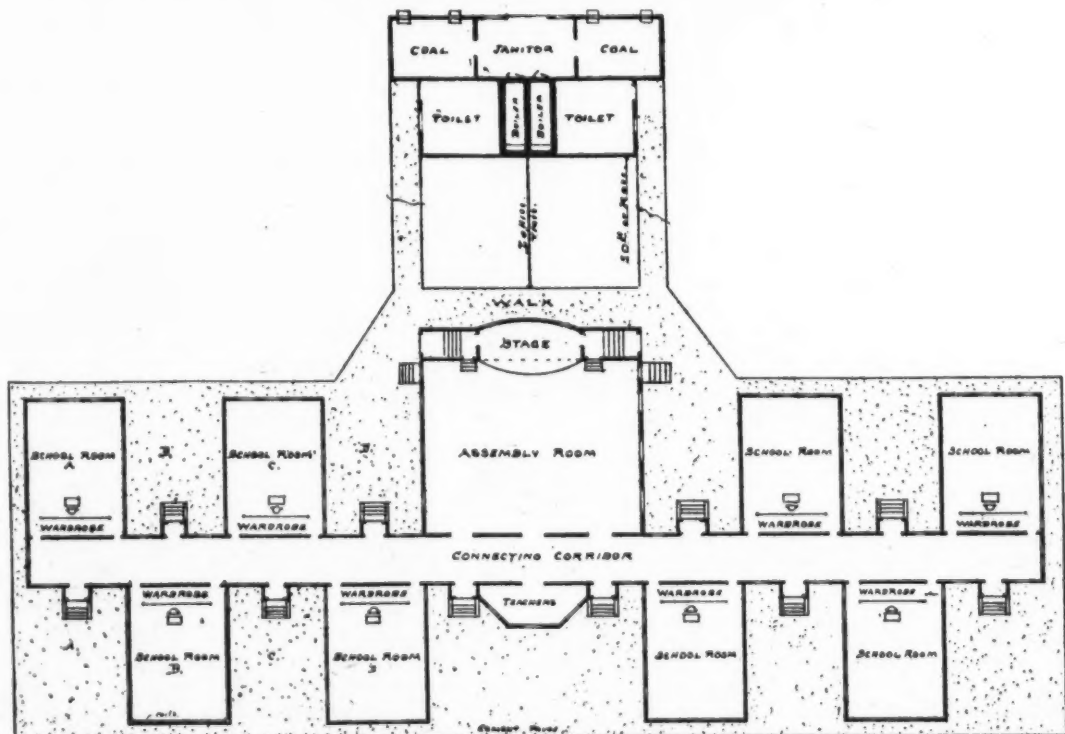
I have worked out this scheme on straight lines for economic reasons. Although it is true that a much more picturesque effect could be obtained by grouping the rooms about a circular or octagonal center, the expense of construction would be fully fourfold. Nor would the essential element of light be as satisfactory as in the plan submitted.



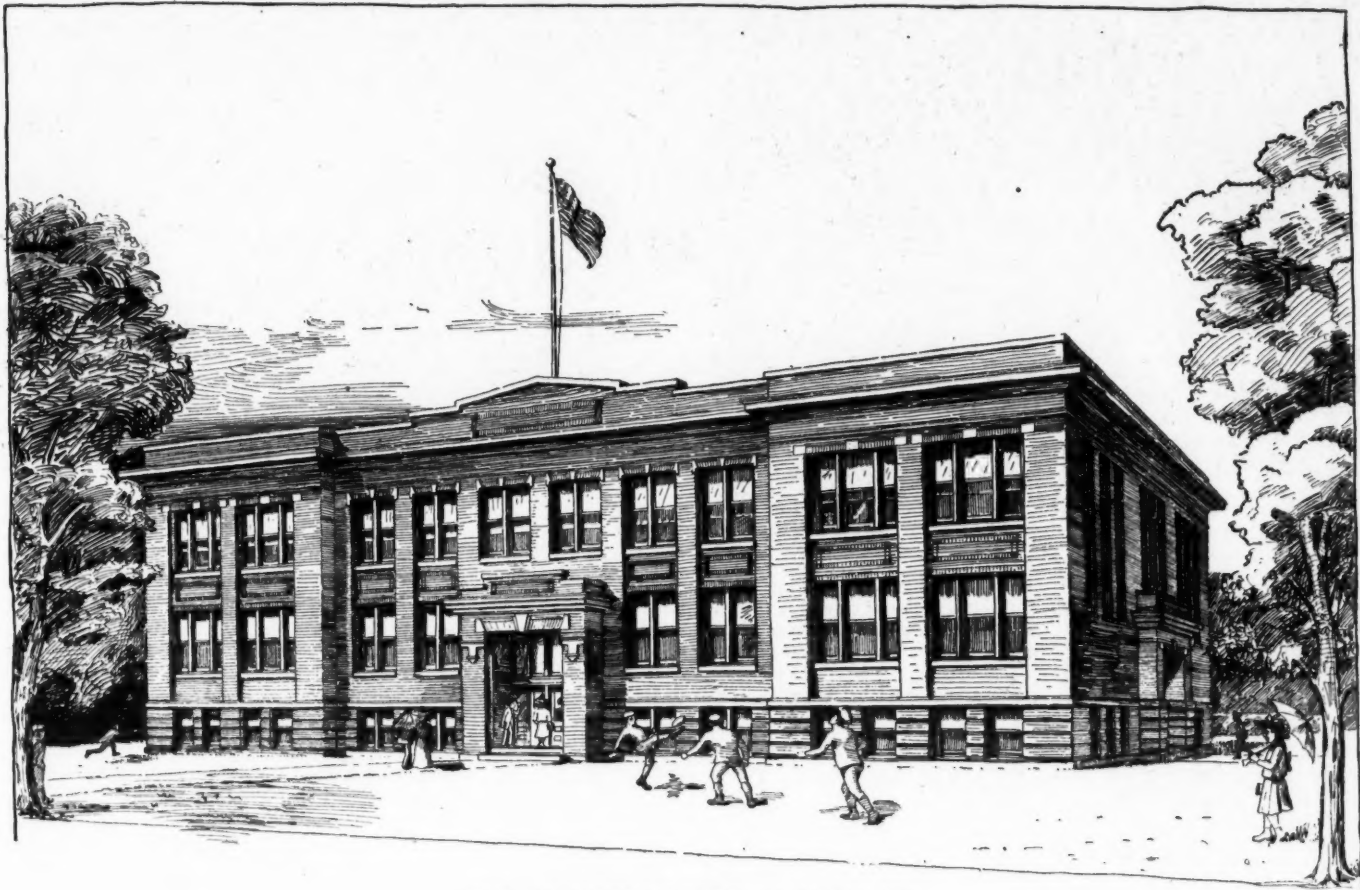
THE NEW TEACHERS' NORMAL COLLEGE BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY.
Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, Architect.



NEW GREENE STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Contains 19 classrooms, 2 recitation rooms, library and assembly hall to seat one thousand persons. Basement has manual training rooms, shower baths, etc. Cost, \$79,000.
Brown & Von Beren, Architects.

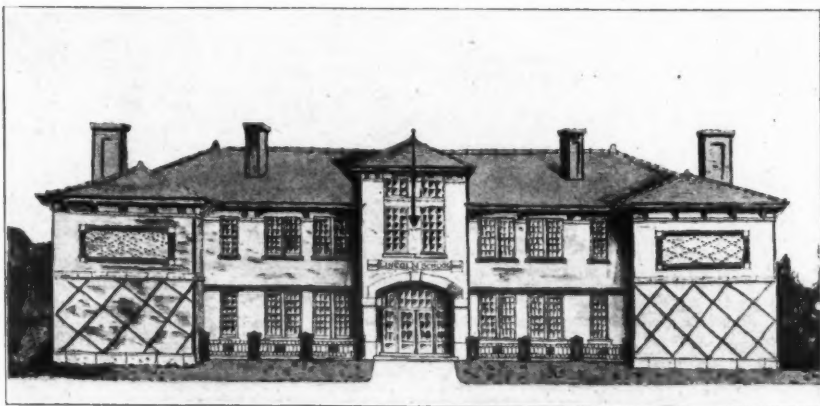


PLAN FOR A ONE-STOREY BUILDING.
Suggested by Mr. F. H. Liebbe, State Architect for Iowa.

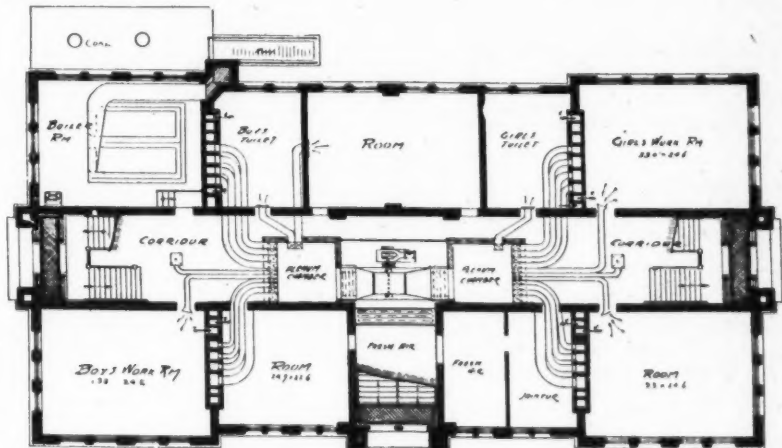


(See page 12).

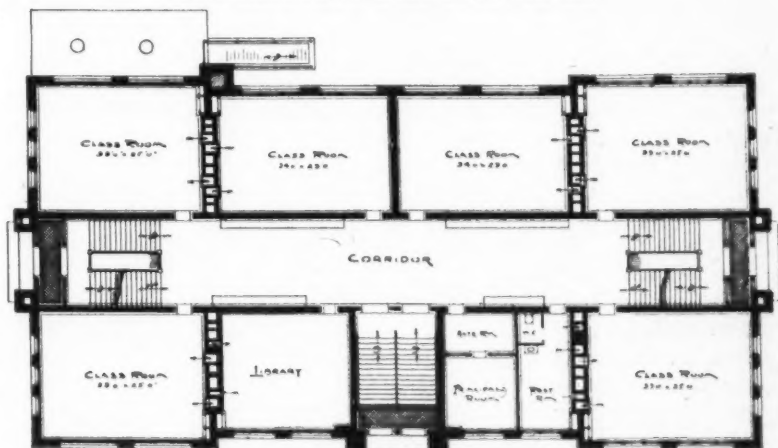
NEW EGGLESTON SCHOOL, MADISON, IND.
Elmer E. Dunlap, Architect, Indianapolis, Ind.



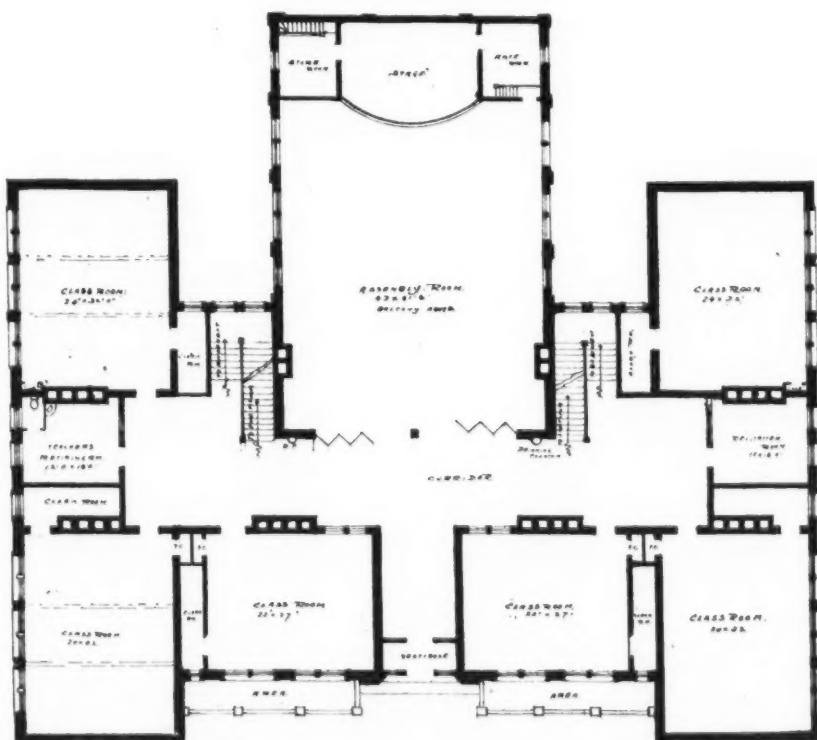
NEW LINCOLN SCHOOL, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Riester & Rubach, Architects, East St. Louis, Ill.



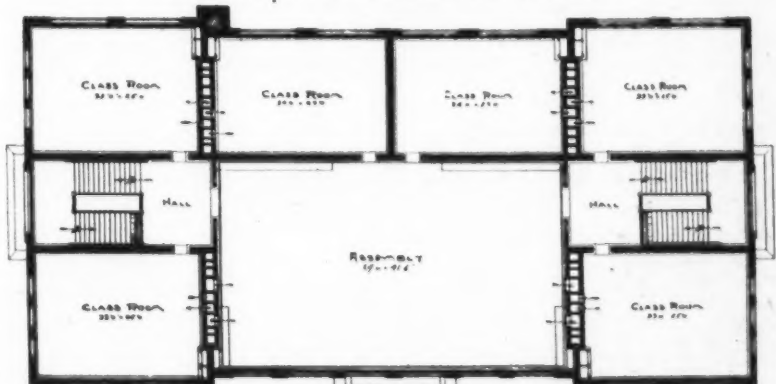
BASEMENT PLAN, EGGLESTON SCHOOL.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, EGGLESTON SCHOOL.



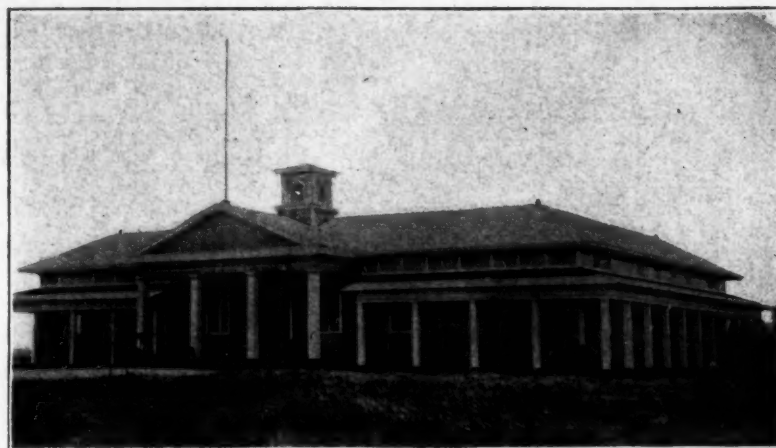
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, NEW LINCOLN SCHOOL, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



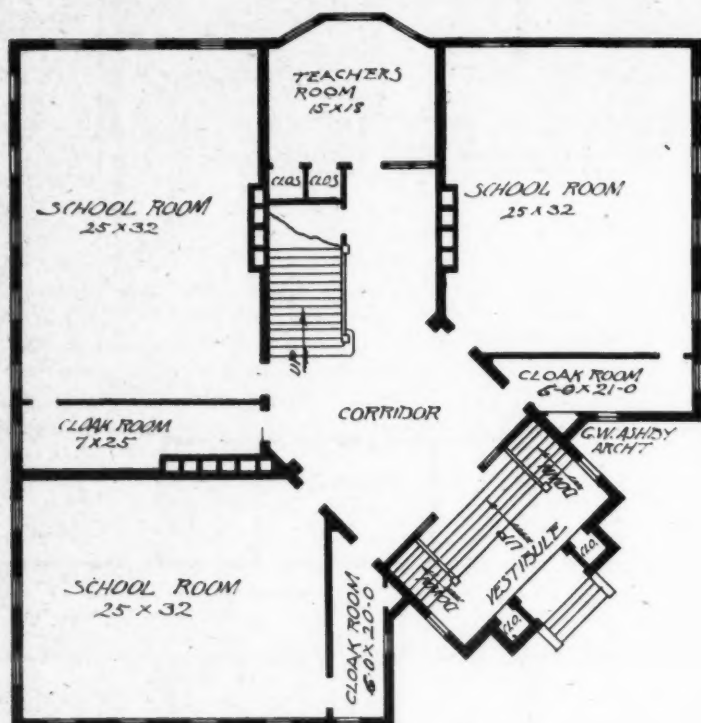
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, EGGLESTON SCHOOL.



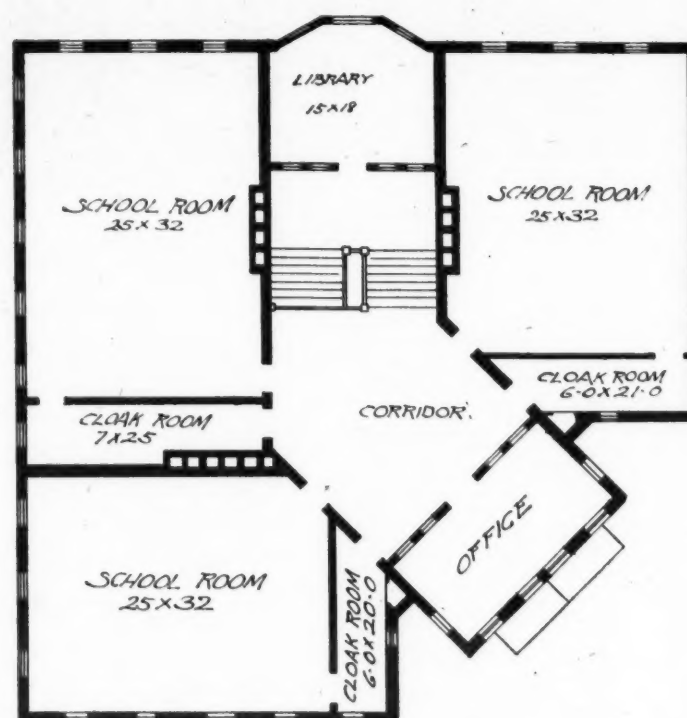
MODEL SIX ROOM SCHOOL.
Geo. W. Ashby, Architect, Chicago, Ill.



HIGH SCHOOL, MALOLOS, P. I.
Courtesy, Mr. O. J. Laylander.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, SIX ROOM SCHOOL.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, SIX ROOM SCHOOL.

SIX-ROOM SCHOOL.

The six-room school building presents a puzzling problem to the school architect. A satisfactory solution is shown in the illustrations of the six-room school on this page designed by Architect Ashby of Chicago. It is intended to occupy a corner site and has a diagonal entrance, surmounted by a mission style gable.

The building is to be constructed of stone to the sills of the first story windows. Above this a pleasing color of paving brick is to be used, terminating in a roof of red Spanish tile. The trimming is of white cut stone.

The basement extends under the entire building and is divided into furnace and fuel rooms, girls' and boys' play and toilet rooms.

Three standard classrooms are located on each floor. A wide cloakroom adjoins each classroom through which the children may march in an orderly manner when depositing or putting on their wraps. A teachers' room 15x18 feet is at the end of the first floor corridor. Directly above it on the second floor is a library.

The vestibule is unusually wide as a precaution against panics. The main door is protected from the weather. Above the vestibule, on the second floor, is the office for the principal.

Eggleston School.

The new Eggleston school building, illustrated on page 11, was designed by Architect E. E. Dunlap of Indianapolis, and was built under the direction of Supt. W. A. Jessup and the members of the Madison board of educa-

tion, Charles G. Schelke, president; Dr. George E. Denny, treasurer; Arno Schmidt, secretary.

The first floor contains six standard classrooms, an office for the principal and a rest room for the teachers. A large room is set aside for reading room and library purposes. Its proximity to the main entrance will make this room ideal for a neighborhood library branch.

A large assembly hall is the feature of the second floor. Six classrooms are grouped about it, with ample exit facilities to the two main stairways.

The basement has been carefully arranged to secure an economical installation of the Sturdevant heating and ventilating plant. At the same time the most advantageous arrangement of separate toilet rooms, manual training and domestic science rooms and playrooms has not been neglected.

The cost of the entire structure was \$45,000.

Pittsfield, Mass. A fire extinguisher and a gong have been placed on each floor of every building in the city. The extinguisher contains sufficient fluid to quench an ordinary fire, while the gongs are so arranged that they can be sounded from all floors.

CLASS ROOMS.—The classroom is the unit in school architecture just as the class is the unit for teaching purposes. Three standard sizes have been accepted for primary and grammar grade rooms: First, 22x32 feet for 40 pupils; second, 24x32 feet for 48 pupils; third, 28x32 feet for 56 pupils. Ceilings should never

be less than 12 feet, nor more than 14 feet high. The floor space should equal 15 square feet per pupil and the air space not less than 200 cubic feet.

Light should come to the pupil over the left shoulder. Windows should be square topped and extend close to the ceiling. Glass area should equal one-fifth of the floor space.

Thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute per pupil is estimated to be the correct amount. The heating system should keep the temperature at 70 degrees Fahrenheit; 70 per cent of moisture is the correct humidity.

The floor should be of hard maple or Georgia pine, well seasoned and properly deadened. The walls should be plastered and tinted in light olive green, blue-gray or cream color. The ceilings should be white.

The doors should be wide and open outward. The desks should be single, preferably adjustable, properly varnished and durable. The rows should run the long way of the room.

Blackboards should be made of natural slate or some recognized brand of artificial blackboarding. In the primary grades they should be placed 26 inches above the floor; in intermediate grades, 30 inches; in grammar grades, 36 inches.

A teachers' closet and a bookcase should be in every classroom.

The board of education at Hammond, Ind., recently awarded the contract for the improved artificial slate blackboard to M. H. E. Beckley, Chicago.

Since
in the
has been
safer a
schoolho
speculati
usually
some fu
used as
it not w
paramou
permanen
by the l

Assum
would i
boards
same ho
they wo
which t
this, an
prone t
shoulder
results
plicity

It is
demand
rapidly
strains
Our bo
to pract
able re
injury
Collinw
abnorm
ple. B
educati
their e
sentime
fire to
occupan
costly—
in the
ger to
just a
building

This
commo
least i
room.
as mu
sible a
mable
used, a
if wat
sible t
room.
should
case o
into t
occup
passin
and s
out of
ed and
obviate
but li
fire e
buildi
constr
great
Wh
heatin

The Construction and Heating of Schoolhouses



By S. T. Bryce, Heating and Ventilating Engineer, Toledo, O.

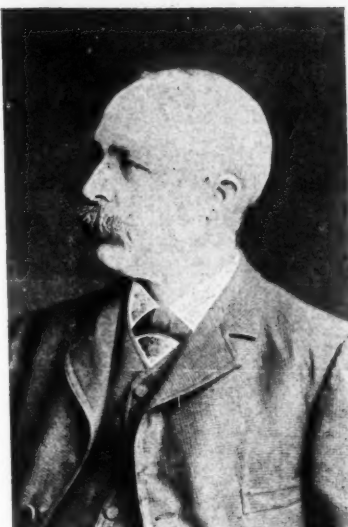
Since the recent terrible disaster by fire in the Collinwood school public sentiment has been greatly aroused in favor of better, safer and more permanently constructed schoolhouses. Public schools are not built for speculative purposes, as private buildings usually are, with the expectation of sale at some future time, but are to be retained and used as long as education is needed. Hence is it not wiser and cheaper in the end that the paramount objects to be attained should be permanence, safety, convenience and comfort by the latest and most up-to-day methods?

Assuming that this proposition is conceded, would it be too much to ask of members of boards of education to give the matter the same honest and thoughtful consideration that they would give to any private enterprise with which they were connected? If they will do this, and not do as many public officials are prone to do, shift the responsibility to the shoulders of some paid employe, much better results would be secured. For in the multiplicity of counsel greater wisdom is attained.

It is well to understand that the constant demand for new school buildings to house the rapidly increasing school population already strains the tax duplicate to the utmost limit. Our boards of education are necessarily forced to practice the greatest economy of their available resources in every way possible without injury to the service. But by reason of the Collinwood death trap there has arisen an abnormal excitement in the minds of the people. Backed by proposed new laws, boards of education will be forced to largely increase their expenditures in order to respond to this sentiment and provide greater protection from fire to the buildings and to the lives of their occupants. Strictly fireproof buildings are very costly—so much so as to be almost prohibitive in the small cities and towns. The great danger to the life of the occupants can be avoided just as well by constructing semi-fireproof buildings at very much less cost.

This kind of a building should have wide, commodious corridors, with fireproof floors at least immediately over the boiler or furnace room. All stairways should be of iron, open as much as possible beneath to avoid the possible accumulation of rubbish or other inflammable material. Marble steps should not be used, as marble is more destructible than wood if water is thrown on it when hot. Where possible there should be two exits from each classroom. The doors opening into the corridor should be solid, without transoms. Then in case of fire the rooms can be emptied quickly into the corridors. By closing the doors the occupants may take all the time necessary in passing out of the corridors into the open air and safety. The risking of life by jumping out of the windows or scrambling down crowded and unsightly fire escapes would be entirely obviated. This form of construction will cost but little if any more than providing outside fire escapes. The architectural effect of the building will not be marred. To my mind the construction will be more convenient and a great deal safer.

Where the steam blast system is used for heating the building, the boilers and all firing



MR. S. T. BRYCE.

apparatus can be placed in an outside power house. There is then absolutely no danger from fire except from electric wires or lighting, which is a very remote possibility.

Undoubtedly the most important branch, and the one which should receive the most consideration in the construction of school buildings, so far as safety, health and comfort is concerned, is the heating and ventilating apparatus. And in this, as in many other matters, the best is always the cheapest. We are often misled on the question of first cost and efficiency. Without stopping to investigate thoroughly, we are liable to decide against the higher priced apparatus. However, are we correct on this point? If we but stop and look around, to see what progressive cities are doing, we will find that the combined wisdom and experience of school boards consider the steam blast system as best. This is the system which is being used in the majority of large public buildings, both national and state. It is the system that is being adopted in school buildings in all progressive cities and towns of any size.

To install a furnace blast plant costs, as a rule, 60 per cent of the expense of installing a steam blast plant. At first glance the former would indicate quite a saving over the latter. But is this a real saving, sustained by facts, or only imaginary? A furnace blast plant necessarily includes a gasoline engine or an electric motor for driving the fan. The former will cost from \$5 to \$10 per month for operating; the latter will cost \$1 per month per horse power for each cent of the price paid per "K. W. H." for the electric current. In other words, if the price paid per "K. W. H." for the electric current is 5 cents, it means \$5 per month per horse power.

In a low pressure steam blast plant the cost of power to operate the fan is practically eliminated. The fan is driven by a low pressure steam engine, the power for which costs next to nothing, as the steam from the engine is turned back into the heating system without any loss to its heating efficiency. The steam, after performing its double mission by supplying the power to drive the engine and heat-

ing the building, is condensed and returned to the boiler, where it is turned into steam again and sent back to repeat the operation.

To the thinking mind it must be apparent that this rotating process necessarily results in a saving in fuel. Experts estimate the saving at from 20 to 30 per cent over the furnace blast system. However, a far greater saving than those mentioned is to be found in the repair bills. If we take into consideration the large quantities of castings, bolts and cement, and the pay of men employed during the summer vacation to clean, take down, repair and set up the school furnaces each year, the knowledge of its aggregate cost goes far to dispel the illusion that furnaces are cheaper than steam plants for heating school buildings.

Another important saving is in the durability of the apparatus. The life of a steam plant is practically equal to the life of the building. If it were necessary to issue bonds in order to equip the school buildings with modern steam blast apparatus it would not be an added tax upon the people, as the saving above mentioned would pay the interest on the bonds and go far toward paying the fuel bills.

If the bright business men on school boards will sharpen their pencils and do a little figuring they will come to the conclusion that the installation of a steam blast heating system is a money-saving investment for the schools.

ATHLETICS.—The athletics with which school boards are likely to be called upon to deal with are confined almost wholly to the high schools. Every high school in the country has its athletics. While these are usually directed by the faculty under the sanction of the board they are governed frequently by rules fixed wholly by the administrative heads. Some school boards strictly forbid football and other athletic sports. Where such rules exist they have been adopted as a result of some serious accidents or upon the request of the patrons of the schools. In a number of high schools where athletics are forbidden they are conducted off the school grounds and outside of the jurisdiction of the authorities.

Rules.—Where school boards sanction athletics the following rules usually prevail:

All athletics conducted in the name of the high school, are subject to the supervision of the advisory committee, consisting of the principal and his assistants. This committee has the power to veto any action or conduct that seems to it detrimental to the work of the school or injurious to its good name.

No high school student shall enter athletic contests unless he has the required standing (from 75% to 85%) in at least four studies.

Pupils may belong to athletic organizations if they present written consent of parent or guardian.

No team is allowed to play any match game with any other school located outside of the city unless accompanied by a member of the faculty.

Supt. Robert I. White, of Elgin, Ill., has been unanimously re-elected at an increased salary. He will receive \$2,500 during the coming year.



Utah Adoptions.

State Superintendent A. C. Nelson has made public the list of books selected for the public schools of Utah. The books chosen will be used during a period of five years and will cost the state approximately \$250,000. They are furnished to the pupils free of charge. Following is the list adopted, with the names of the publishers:

Arithmetic—Milne's Progressive (A. B. C.) Supplementary, Young & Jackson's, three books (Appleton).

Grammar—Reed & Kellogg's, two books (Merrill); Guide Books to English, two books (Silver-Burdett). Supplementary, Language Through Nature, Literature and Art (Rand-McNally); With Pencil and Pen (Ginn); Southworth-Stone Lessons (Sanborn).

United States History—Mace's (Rand McNally); Gordy's (Scribner's); American Leaders and Heroes (Scribner's); Whitney's Making of a State (Deseret News Book Store). Supplemental, Doub's (Doub & Co.); Topical Survey of United States History (Heath); Our Country's Story (Houghton-Mifflin); Southworth's Builders of Our Country (Sanborn); Stories of Great Americans (American Book Company); American Inventions and Inventors (Silver-Burdett).

Geography—New Natural Series (American Book Co.). Supplementary, Widtsoe's Supplement to Dodge's Geography (Rand-McNally); Tarr & McMurray's, four books (Macmillan); Carpenter's Geographical Readers (American Book Co.); Home Geography for Primary Grades (Educational).

Readers—Stepping Stones to Literature (Silver-Burdett); Graded Literature Readers (Merrill); Wheeler's Readers (Wheeler & Co.); Baker & Carpenter's (Macmillan); Blodgett's (Ginn); Eaton's (Eaton & Co.); Arnold Primer (Silver-Burdett); Holton Primer (Rand-McNally); Bender's Primer (Merrill); Aldine Primer and First Reader (Newson); Sprague Fourth Reader (Educational); Folklore Readers (Atkinson-Mentzer). Supplementary, Literary Readings (Rand-McNally); Graded Poetry (Merrill); Child Life Series (Macmillan); Silver-Burdett Series; Brooks' Readers (American Book Company); Overall Boys and Sunbonnet Babies (Rand-McNally); Story Readers, two books (World Publishing Co.); Sprague Series (Educational).

Writing—Outlook System (O. P. Barnes).

Spelling—Progressive (American Book Company); Webster's School Dictionaries.

Drawing—Augsburg System (Educational).

Music—New Educational (Ginn).

Nature Study—Cummings (American Book Company); Elementary Agriculture (Ginn). Supplementary, State Normal School Bulletins; Higgins' Science Book (American Book Company).

Physiology—Overton's (American Book Company); Krohn's (Appleton); Browne's Good Health (D. C. Heath).

Civil Government—Community and Citizen (Heath). Supplementary, Peterman's (American Book Co.); Schwin's (Lippincott).

TEXTBOOK NEWS.

Messrs. Ginn & Company have issued their annual catalogue of high school and college textbooks for 1908. The book includes announcements of new books in preparation and a complete price list.

Berry's writing books have recently been adopted for exclusive use in all the public schools of the state of Texas. The contract will run for five years, beginning with next September. The same books are now in use, by state adoption, in Idaho and Montana.

Students of the history of education will undoubtedly be interested in the appearance of the sixth of a series of monographs on "Pioneers in Education" which the Thos. Y. Crowell Company issued during April. This series was begun September, 1907, at which time the following five volumes appeared: Rousseau, Spencer, Pestalozzi, Herbart and Horace Mann. The series, newly translated from the French, is a careful survey of the leaders who worked in the cause of popular education.

Ainsworth & Company, Chicago, announce the early publication of a new book on American history by Prof. H. W. Caldwell, of the University of Nebraska. The book will be suited for advanced students in the high schools and for others taking special courses in history.

Helene Bohan's "Ratsmadelgeschichten," edited by Miss Emma Haevenick, of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia, is the latest addition to Heath's modern language series. Notes and a vocabulary are included for students' use.

"A History of Economics," by Rev. J. A. Dewe, professor of history in the University of Ottawa, has been issued by Benziger Brothers, New York. The work treats economics as a factor in the making of history, and is divided into three parts—the economics of the ancients, economics in medieval times, economics in modern history.

Benj. H. Sanborn & Company have published a new book by Professor F. H. Potter, of the University of Iowa. It is an elementary course in Latin, and includes the author's "Method in Caesar," issued last fall.

The Macmillan Company has issued a check list of books on political science, sociology, economics and municipal questions.

To facilitate the acquirement of good pronunciation in French and practice in conversation, Mary Stone Bruce of the French department, Newton high school, Massachusetts, is to issue this spring with D. C. Heath & Co., *Lectures Faciles*, a first reader for high school pupils. In the first ten or fifteen pages the silent letters and the liason are indicated. The words are also divided into syllables, aiming to correct the prevailing failure on the part of pupils beginning French to recognize that a French word in pronunciation must be divided into its syllables. Easy stories follow, provided with a complete vocabulary.

Other French text books to appear this spring with D. C. Heath & Co. are: *Halevy's Un Mariage a' Armour*, edited by R. L. Hawkins; *Selections from Boileau*, with notes by Prof. Kuhns; *Selections from Diderot*, with notes by Prof. Giese.

A handy catalogue of books suitable for children in the primary grades has been issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The titles are briefly annotated and classified by grades and by subjects. A complete index of author and titles is given.

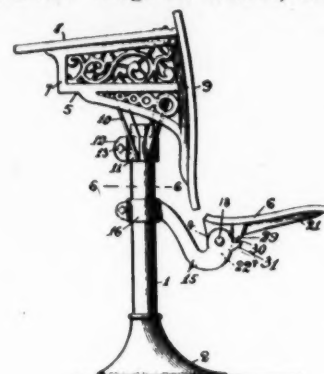
(Further Text Book News Page 21).

The public school children of St. Joseph, Mo., were recently the lucky recipients of a large consignment of fruit trees presented by the Fruit Growers' Horticulture Magazine. Supt. Whitford states that every child received from five to ten fruit trees, and considerable interest was displayed. Nearly 200,000 trees were distributed.



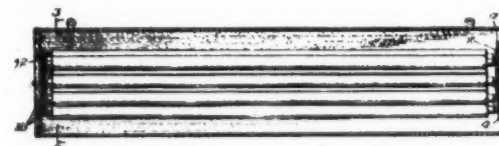
RECENT PATENTS.

School Desk. Hugo R. Witzke, Chicago, Ill.



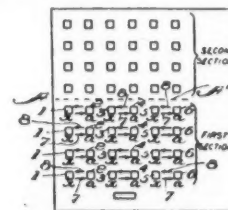
A school desk comprising a hollow cylindrical supporting standard having a substantially circular base disposed eccentric thereto, said standard having a vertical groove formed with one straight wall and an opposing wall provided with recesses at regular intervals, collars longitudinally movable on said standard, an inwardly extending projection on each of collars movable in said groove and adapted to enter said recesses to support said collars at different elevations, arms integral with the upper collar, a desk member carried thereby, arms on the lower collar, and a seat member pivotally secured to the free ends of said arms.

Map-Holder. Albert J. Nystrom, Wheaton, Ill.



In a map holder, the combination of a map cylinder thereof having a central shaft and an end disk on said shaft having equidistant inwardly facing lugs integrally formed thereon, of map frames, and means for mutual engagement between the frames and the disk, each of said frames being adapted to be engaged by the lugs on each side thereof, and to rest on said central shaft.

Schoolroom Chart. Albert E. Osborne, New York, N. Y., assignor to Underwood & Underwood, Arlington, N. J.



An educational chart for use in teaching by means of books and stereographs, said chart having thereon a section having a series of symbols representing the scholars in a class, said symbols grouped according to the number of stereographs in the lesson and provided with indicia appropriate to the several stereographs so as to graphically disclose the original distribution of the stereographs, said chart having means disclosing the groupings and the mode of exchanging stereographs between the members thereof.

Youngstown, O. Contract for school desks has been awarded to the American Seating Company, Chicago, Ill.

(Supply News Continued Page 24).



School Room Hygiene

HEATING AND VENTILATION.—The heating and ventilation of buildings are so intimately connected that they can not be treated separately. With a few exceptions in the extreme south, every school building in the United States needs some form of heating, and some form of ventilation. Heating and ventilation are the very heart and vitals of a building.

Methods of Heating.—There are only three methods of heating school buildings which can be considered: By hot air furnaces, by steam, and by hot water. Heating a building by stoves is out of the question, except in buildings of one to three rooms in rural districts. Where a stove is employed it is surrounded by a sheet iron jacket extending from the floor to about six inches above the stove top. A fresh air inlet is provided in the floor, under the stove, to supply air for ventilation. The chimney is arranged to contain a flue with a register near the floor line to carry off the cold and vitiated air.

Furnace Heating.—Furnaces give good results as to heating and ventilating or they may be absolute failures in either or both particulars, depending entirely on the style of furnaces and the method of installation. Upright or house furnaces can not give good results, in fact, are failures in every respect. The furnace should be horizontal and all cast iron. The flues for conveying the warm air into the rooms should be of brick and set to one side of the furnace, and of a size sufficient to supply the rooms to which they lead.

It must be remembered that in order to get air into a room some must be taken out, hence vents should be placed in several parts of the room at the floor and provision made for drawing the cold and foul air through them and out of the building. The foul air should enter the ventilating stack at the bottom and no other openings should be made into this stack or its efficiency will be destroyed. Foul and cold air are heavier than fresh air so that some method for forcing this air from the building must be provided. In all cases the ventilating stack should extend above the roof.

In buildings of eight rooms or more a fan should be introduced to force air into the building through the furnace chamber, but care must be taken that the furnace is of sufficient capacity to warm the air taken in.

To get successful results with furnaces they must be installed by firms making a specialty of schoolhouse heating and who have a reputation for that particular work.

Steam Heating.—There are three methods by which a building may be heated by steam: First, by *direct radiation*, by which all the heating is through the means of radiators, or coils. Such heating is as bad as a stove, and should never be tolerated for an instant, as it supplies no ventilation. Second, by *direct radiation with ventilating ducts*, i. e., the use of radiators or coils in the room to furnish the heat, with a system of ventilating pipes, which furnish sufficient air for the room at a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees. This is a good form of heating, and the fact that the direct radiation in the room secures an abundance of heat at all times, and a proper amount of tempered air is also furnished throughout the ventilating flues, the system is complete. The third form is where all of the heat and all of the ventilation is given from the same flue. This is called an indirect method, there being no radiators in the room. This system is used a great

deal in the middle west, and seems to be well liked by those who have used it largely. In this case there must be both tempered and hot air, so that when the room arrives at 70 degrees the air can be modified so as to keep the room at the right temperature, but at the same time not to restrict the ventilation. The system is not strong enough, however, to give sufficient heat in very cold climates.

Natural Ventilation.—Natural ventilation is ventilation caused by the heating of the air of the building, which, making it lighter, causes it to rise into the room, and from the room out at the roof. While this form of ventilation is better than none, it is very unreliable, and should never be used in a building where there are six rooms or more, and where mechanical ventilation can be afforded.

Mechanical Ventilation.—Mechanical ventilation means the forcing of air into the room by fans or blowers. It is well known that a fan or blower of a certain size, with a certain number of revolutions, will force a certain amount of air, consequently the amount of air forced into the room remains the same at all times, whatever the wind or outside temperature may be. These fans may be run by a low pressure of steam from the boilers, and the exhaust from the engine run into the pipes. By that method the cost of running the fan is almost nothing. Fans are sometimes run by electricity, gas engines or water motors.

The Amount of Air Required for Ventilation.—By a great many experiments it has been determined that the lowest possible amount of air which should be furnished is 30 cubic feet per minute, or 1,800 cubic feet of air per hour for each occupant in the room. A less quantity than this is unhealthful, and a greater quantity is wasteful.

Temperature Regulation.—Every schoolhouse equipped with a heating system either of steam, hot water or hot air should be supplied with automatic temperature regulation. School authorities who have given the subject no attention, frequently confound temperature regulation with ventilation. The latter deals with the supply of fresh air, while the former controls the temperature and prevents the rooms in a school from becoming too hot or too cold. The advantages derived in temperature control or regulation are twofold.

First, by holding the temperature in a schoolhouse, at say 70 degrees, all waste of fuel is prevented and consequently a considerable saving is effected. Thousands of dollars have been wasted in a single schoolhouse by overheating and securing a cooler temperature by opening the windows. Every particle of excess heat which goes out of the window is an actual waste. If the outdoor temperature is 30 degrees it will require 40 degrees of heat to bring the schoolroom temperature up to 70 degrees. If, however, the outdoor temperature is 50 degrees only 20 degrees of heat are required to insure the comfort of the schoolroom. A reliable system of temperature control will furnish the exact amount of heat required and avoid all excessive consumption of fuel and consequently avoid all extravagance in this direction.

Second, by keeping the classrooms at an even temperature the health and comfort of teachers and pupils are promoted. A classroom that is too cold causes physical discomforts which may result in ill health. A classroom that is too hot is even worse. The average teacher will resort to an open window for re-

lief. The draughts from these open windows are certain to bring on coughs and colds, which only too frequently end in throat or pulmonary troubles. The cause of education is as much promoted by hygienic surroundings and physical comfort of pupils as by teachers and textbooks. Hence automatic temperature regulation is regarded by the highest authorities as a necessity.

The school authorities of Wilkesbarre, Pa., have six health rules which are printed on the inside cover of every textbook. Here they are:

1—Fresh air and sunshine are necessary to good health.

2—Night air is as good as day air, and in cities where there is much dust, better.

3—Eat little fried food, pastry, cake, candy and sugar.

4—Wash your hands before you eat.

5—Never lick your fingers when turning pages or counting money.

6—Avoid spitting, because it spreads consumption and other diseases.

The school board of Auburn, N. Y., has authorized a special committee to formulate a system of medical inspection for the public schools. The committee is to study the material supplied by the International Congress on School Hygiene, together with all available information in this country.

New Orleans, La. The school board has adopted a set of rules to govern the work of the medical inspectors, recently appointed for the public schools.

The three inspectors will be officially known as the department of hygiene, and will have a considerable range of duties. It is required that every child in every school shall be examined and its physical condition noted at least once a year, and the further provision is made for a similar examination of school teachers as to their physical condition, the inspectors being required to file reports in both cases with the superintendent of schools. Added to their duties as conservators of the children's health, the medical inspectors are required to note the sanitary conditions of the schoolrooms, whether the ventilation is effective, whether the temperature is correct, and whether all the hygienic requirements are carried out.

For Fire Protection.

The director of the Philadelphia bureau of building inspection has made a series of suggestive recommendations for improving the conditions of school buildings. He urges the board of education to see that all exit doors be made to open outwardly.

That all bolts and locks of exit doors be drawn during school sessions, and that the folds of such doors be held in place by nothing more than Pullman catches, such as are used upon passenger coaches, such catches to be attached to the top of the door. This would permit of the door being opened upon the least pressure.

That all stairways be constructed without winders; that they be made to lead as directly as possible to the street or yard.

That all hallways and stairways in non-fire-proof buildings be effectually fireproofed.

That all exits to fire escapes be by means of doors.

That all school buildings that have not at present tower escapes be provided with same, if there is sufficient room, in lieu of iron fire escapes.

That fire extinguishers be placed on all floors and in the cellars of all school buildings; and that a fire box be provided in each school, with direct connection with the fire bureau.

That all heaters and heating systems be so planned as not to come underneath stairways, hallways and exits.

(Concluded on Page 19)



HAMMOCK JOINS HEATH.

Mr. C. S. Hammock, until recently general agent of the Prang Educational Company, has resigned to take charge of the drawing book business of D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. Hammock is joint author of a new four-book series of drawing books, to be issued this month, under the title of "The Parallel Course Drawing Books." The books cover the various phases of drawing taken up in the public schools. The significance of the title is that the work offered on each page shows illustrations of both pencil and brush work, and that the instruction applies to the carrying out of the two courses side by side throughout the series.

In his labors Mr. C. S. Hammock has been assisted by A. G. Hammock. Both he and his co-author received a thorough art education abroad as well as at home. Mr. C. S. Hammock was for several years a school superintendent and a supervisor of drawing. His acquaintance with school people and school conditions is broad, fitting him unusually well to undertake his present work.

"KEEP EXPENSES DOWN."

The agent in the Outer Dark; the manager within

His sanct' sanctorum commenting upon the grievous sin

Of "all this independence in the agents" under him.

"I told that man," the manager said, "I put it to him straight—

I told him he must hustle—"Morning, noon, 'till evening late.

"Get teachers—teacheresses—and every vote in town—

And do the other fellows up, but Keep Expenses Down."

(My losses at Squeedunk, I must in some way equalize)—

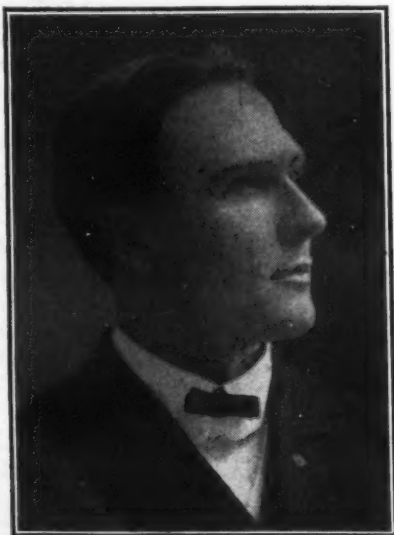
You are therefore instructed, you must economize.

Of course, you know it's easy, our books speak for themselves,

They have no equals anywhere on anybody's shelves."

"I told that agent what to say, exactly what to do,

In every sort of circumstance,—from every point of view."



MR. PAUL MASON,
Reed City, Mich.
Michigan Agent for Rand, McNally & Co.

For instance: "With a teacher who is considered bright,—

Work in psychology and soul,—do politics at night.

The thing we want is orders—success your efforts crown.

Wire me for information and—Keep Expenses Down."

Make friends for us, and always see you have the contracts signed,

Above all else in this good work Keep your Expense in mind.

Where'er you go, whate'er you do—remember that's the key—

Keep Down Expense on everything—economize for Me."

And then the manager tells a tale to those who hold the stock—

While whipping agents around the stump—or leading to the block.

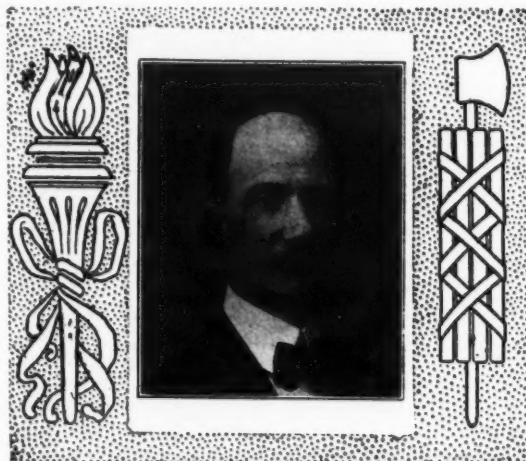
The Agent does the best he can to realize success.

But the "holdings" in his field become significantly less.

Of course, "It is the agent's fault." The managerial light

That fails is not responsible. "The policy is right."

W. C.



MR. D. A. FRASER,
Boston, Mass.

AMONG BOOKMEN.

Mr. L. R. Hasty is the high school and college agent for Ginn & Co. in the state of Michigan. His working partner in the common school field is Mr. W. R. Andress. Mr. Hasty makes his home at Battle Creek

Mr. Wm. H. Losch represents D. C. Heath & Co. in West Virginia and central Pennsylvania. He makes his winter headquarters at Fairmount, W. Va., and his summer headquarters at Jersey Shore, Pa.

Mr. F. C. Williams, western agent of D. C. Heath & Company, made a spring trip through Colorado.

Mr. E. W. Avery has accepted the Minnesota agency for Charles Scribner's Sons. He was formerly connected with D. C. Heath & Co. in Ohio.

Mr. Charles W. Turner, formerly working in the west from the Chicago office of Silver, Burdett & Company, is now connected with the Philadelphia general agency of the firm.

Mr. George M. Cake has been assistant treasurer of Silver, Burdett & Company during the past seventeen years. He manages the Philadelphia general agency.

Mr. J. F. Organ has represented Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in Indiana and Illinois since June, 1907. He resigned the principalship of the Vincennes high school at that time to take his present position. Mr. Organ resides at Vincennes.

The Wisconsin territory of the Educational Publishing Company is covered by Mr. F. L. Manasse.



The late HOMER MERRIAM,
President G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

Mr. C. W. Taber is the western representative of G. & C. Merriam Company in Chicago. He takes the place of the late Major Cheney. His offices are located in the Republic building.

Mr. Paul P. Mason is the Michigan representative of Rand, McNally & Co. He resides at Reed City, where he was for five years superintendent of schools.

Homer Merriam Dead.

Mr. Homer Merriam, for many years president of the G. & C. Merriam Company, died on May 25 in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Merriam was 95 years of age.

Lawrence, Kan. The board has directed the superintendent and the principal of the high school to exact from every student a statement whether he or she belongs to a fraternity, sorority or secret society of any kind.

Grand Rapids, Mich. An experiment of supplying free text books has been discontinued.

Caps and gowns are to be used by the graduating class of the Englewood high school, Chicago.

FLY TO PIECES.

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food, and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee, and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it, and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again, and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TH

Three
sixth an
cation A
will be
festival
tion.

The na
tracted w
be held
Hippodro
did educ
vention.
tendent
of the co
of the l
pupils f
chosen i
grades.

written
just as p
that jud
officers o
! On F
the char
the child
will be l
a great r
modating
exercises
George
ing of t
series of
daily ex
in their
sports o
exercises
both the
tarily to
as summ
weeks o
eighth g

The c
of the N
largest
be held
versity
serve U
Science
lege for
versity.
will be
and tho
the par
nated b
of whic
chestra
statione
add gre
college
that eve
consist
and wo
entific,
Clevela

SUPT.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

By MILLICENT OLMSTED.

Three unique events which mark the forty-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association this summer at Cleveland will be the national spelling contest, the play festival and the great outdoor evening reception.

The national spelling contest, which has attracted widespread and favorable comment, will be held on Monday morning, June 29, at the Hippodrome, being the first event in the splendid educational program prepared for the convention. Warren E. Hicks, assistant superintendent of the Cleveland schools, is chairman of the committee on arrangements. A number of the large cities are making plans to send pupils for the contest, the children being chosen in groups of fifteen from the eight grades. They will be tested in both oral and written work, and conditions will be made as just as possible in every detail. It is probable that judges will be appointed from among the officers of the N. E. A.

On Friday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, the charming play festival, in which 4,000 of the children of the public schools will take part, will be held in Rockefeller Park, which forms a great natural amphitheater capable of accommodating 40,000 or 50,000 spectators. The exercises, which will be under the direction of George W. Ehler, supervisor of physical training of the Cleveland schools, will consist of a series of rhythmical folk games adapted to the daily exercises of the children, such as is used in their everyday work, typical playground sports of both boys and girls, closing with the exercises of a short field day. The services of both the children and teachers are given voluntarily to this beautiful outdoor play festival, as summer vacation will have already been two weeks on its way. Children of the first to the eighth grades will participate.

The outdoor evening reception to the guests of the N. E. A. convention will probably be the largest affair of the kind ever given. It will be held on Wednesday evening, July 1, at University Circle, on the campus of Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science, in Wade Park, and as far as the College for Women of the Western Reserve University. The natural beauty of this vicinity will be heightened by appropriate decorations and thousands of lights, while the little lake in the park will be gay with a flotilla of illuminated boats. Two famous military bands, one of which will be Liberati's, and the large orchestra organized for convention week, will be stationed at various places in the grounds, and add greatly to the enjoyment of the affair. The college halls will also be open to receive guests that evening, and the reception committee will consist of several hundred representative men and women prominent in the educational, scientific, municipal, business and social life of Cleveland.

One other attraction of the evening will be the performance on the campus of Western Reserve University by the Ben Greet players of one of Shakespeare's plays, out under the sky and trees, correctly staged and set in Elizabethan manner.

Since the railroad rates have been so satisfactorily settled almost universally throughout the country at a fare and a half for the round trip, and the extension of tickets for N. E. A. visitors made to September 1, the estimated number of attendants at the convention this summer, June 29 to July 3, at Cleveland, has jumped from 40,000, for which number the local committee was making ample preparations, to between 50,000 and 60,000.

The hospitality of the city is rising generously to the demand for accommodations in the private homes of a large percentage of this host, and visitors will find comfortable places for their stay upon registration with the national secretary at the new Federal Building, where the bureaus of registration, accommodation, inquiry and baggage will be located.

Program of General Sessions.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 29.

Address of Welcome—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland; Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of Chamber of Commerce.

Response—Dr. W. O. Thompson, president Ohio State University.

Address—Representing National Council, to be supplied.

Report of Educational Progress for the Year—President Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve University.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

Annual Address of the President—E. G. Cooley, Chicago.

School Training for Vocations—Claudesley S. H. Brereton, London, England.

Adaptation of the Public School to Industrial Ends—Commissioner Andrew S. Draper, Albany, N. Y.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

Agassiz as a Teacher—David Starr Jordan, Stanford, Cal.

The Personal Touch in Teaching—Dean Andrew F. West, Princeton, N. J.

Personal Power of the Teacher in Public School Work—Supt. William H. Maxwell, New York.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 1.

Reconciliation of Cross Purposes in Education of Women—Sarah L. Arnold, Boston.

The School and the Immigrant Child—Miss Jane Addams, Chicago.

The School and the Practice of Ethics—Miss Ella F. Young, Chicago.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3.

The Function of Education in a Democracy—Superintendent M. G. Brumbaugh, Philadelphia.

Negro Education and the Nation—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee.

The Rein and Spur—President J. C. Willis, Louisville.

Closing exercises of the convention.

RAILROAD RATES.

The railway lines of the Central Passenger Association and of the Trunk Line Passenger Association have authorized a round trip rate of one and one-half fare from all points in their respective territories outside of 100 miles from Cleveland. Within that limit the regular fares will apply. Wherever passenger rates have recently been reduced from three to two cents per mile the convention rate is approximately the same as the rate of one fare for the round trip formerly granted on the basis of three cents per mile.

Dates of sale in the territory of the Central Passenger Association will be June 26 to July 2, with corresponding dates in trunk line territory.

Application for extension of tickets for return to September 1 has been granted, and also for arrangements by which the validation of the return portion of the ticket shall be limited to members of the association.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association has granted a round trip rate of \$72.50 from California, Oregon and north Pacific coast points to Chicago, Ill.—from California points, \$67.50 to St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans—with ten days limit on the going trip and ninety days from date of sale for the final return limit. From St. Louis and Chicago to Cleveland and return the one and one-half fare granted by the Central Passenger Association will apply, and may be made available from point of starting.

The dates of sale from California points will be June 22-28, inclusive; from north Pacific coast points, June 19 and 20.

St. Paul, Minn. Five vacation schools have been authorized by the board of education to be conducted under the direction of Supt. Heeter. Each school will consist of an outdoor nursery, a kindergarten, a primary department and an intermediate department. Each of the teachers employed will receive a salary of \$10 per month. The sum of \$650 has been appropriated from the school funds and will be supplemented by contributions from the civic association.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD.

President of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

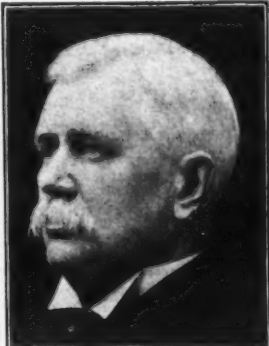
"From overwork I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good, rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured, and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



SUPT. W. H. MAXWELL,
New York City.



COM. A. S. DRAPER,
Albany, N. Y.



PRES. W. O. THOMPSON,
Columbus, O.

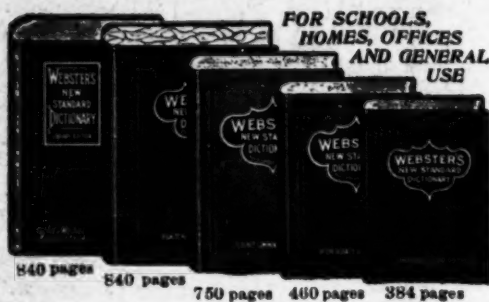


PRES. CHAS. F. THWING,
Cleveland, O.

Speakers at the General Sessions, Cleveland Convention, N. E. A.

LAIRD & LEE'S STANDARD Series of Graded Dictionaries

For Libraries, Homes, Offices, Universities, Colleges, High Schools, Common Schools, including Elementary, Intermediate and all Grammar Grades



FOR SCHOOLS,
HOMES, OFFICES
AND GENERAL
USE

High School and
Collegiate Edition

Students' Common
School Edition

Intermediate
School Edition

Elementary
School Edition

Webster's Modern
Handy Edition

Addenda of about 400 recent words pertaining to late discoveries in the arts and sciences (Library and High School Editions only), making these two editions 840 pages each.

Laird & Lee, 263-265 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL NEW TEXT-BOOKS

The Beginner's Primer. 30 cents net; postpaid.

The Beginner's Primer contains more reading material from children's classic literature than any other primer.

The Beginner's Primer is exceptional also because of the number and variety of exercises teaching intelligent reading.

The Bailey-Manly Spelling Book. 25 cents net; postpaid

The Bailey-Manly Spelling Book is not a mere collection of words to be learned but a progressive system carefully adapted to the growing capacity and needs of pupils.

The vocabulary is exceptionally well-chosen. All superfluous words are omitted, thus making it possible to concentrate upon and master the essential words.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, BOSTON-NEW YORK-CHICAGO

FIRE PROTECTION OF SCHOOLS.

By John W. Rose, State Factory Inspector for Michigan.

The terrible holocaust at Collinwood, Ohio, has brought the need of fire protection in schoolhouses to the forefront. As the Iroquois Theater calamity resulted in revolutionizing the construction of nearly every theater in the country, so the fire at Collinwood should result in revolutionizing the construction of school buildings. Today everyone is anxious to learn the most approved methods of fire protection as applied to schoolhouses, and is more than willing to carry out all practical suggestions.

Corresponding Duty.

Upon you, directly in charge of the schools, this opportunity brings a corresponding duty, and the opportunity will hold you responsible in the future for any loss of life by fire in the schools. At the present time the iron is hot, and you must strike immediately. Now the question is, what shall we do? I will discuss this under two heads. First, how to remedy the defects in buildings now constructed, and second, how to build new buildings. Many of the suggestions that I make under the first head will be alike applicable to new buildings.

Under the first head I would say that the all-important consideration is to minimize the risk of combustion. Do not allow papers, refuse and inflammable material to accumulate in any part of the building. Do not allow the janitor to store waste paper in the basement for starting fires or for the purpose of selling. Many fires originate from these sources, and could have been absolutely avoided, at no expense, by a little precaution.

The Janitor.

In this connection I would say that much depends upon the janitor, and you should see

that only competent men are employed. Do not allow this position to be used as a place to pension men who can do nothing else. If a man can hold no other position, many think that he should be made janitor of a school building, and oftentimes the district pays the pension by loss of life or property. Every janitor should be a strong, able-bodied man, ready to meet any emergency and to act quickly and intelligently. Often he is the only man about the building, and you should not trust him with the lives of hundreds of children when you would not trust him to look after your own furnace.

Next, see that your janitor obeys orders, and if he does not, then give him his final orders and get one who will obey.

The Heating System.

In no case should you allow any building with more than one story to be heated by stoves. If you are heating two-story buildings by stoves, immediately begin agitation for a heating system in order that it may be installed before fall. When you are doing the work, do it for all time, and put the heating plant in a separate building. Then, if a fire should start, your building is not necessarily burned. In selecting a system be careful that your heating conductors are not also flues for conducting a fire. Many buildings have burned to the ground within a few minutes because of the fire following the hot air flues and instantly spreading to all parts of the building. I know of one instance where within about three minutes after the alarm was given the roof fell in. The rapidity with which this fire spread was due entirely to the system of heating used.

If the heating system is already in your building, and it is not practical to remove it, see that it is kept in the best possible condition.

WHAT THE SMITH ARITHMETICS ARE NOT

1st.—They were not thrown together in a few weeks, in a frantic effort to save the day for an antiquated book.

2d.—They are not weak imitations of competing books. They do not contain material taken from popular books that preceded them.

3d.—They are not so lacking in gradation that it is impossible to tell whether a page is from fifth grade or seventh grade work when detached from the book in which it appears.

4th.—They are not padded with practically duplicate pages in order to make the books look big.

5th.—They were not written by authors who were out of sympathy with the modern arithmetic, nor by mathematical "stand patters" whom the public had forced, under protest, to become "progressive."

6th.—They do not introduce silly problems about baby elephants, fudge, political parades, and so forth, in a misguided effort to appear practical.

7th.—They are not illustrated with muddy halftones.

8th.—They are not so arranged that many pages begin or end in the middle of some discussion. Each page is a unit.

9th.—They do not disagree with the leading courses of study as to the place and space given to important topics.

10th.—They are not in the experimental stage but are endorsed after several years' use by thousands of teachers in all parts of the country.

Ginn & Company, Publishers

230I-231I Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Adequate Exits.

See that all exits are adequate and that all doors swing outward, as the law requires. All doors should be kept unlocked during school hours. If your instructions to keep them unlocked cannot be enforced, you had better remove the locks. All double doors should be opened by a lever, so that they can both be opened instantly by one motion. In frosty weather have your doors opened each day. Your stairs should be wide and your doorways should be as wide as your stairs. See that your stairs are not steep. See that the treads are wide and that the risers are not over five and one-half or six inches, and that there is nothing to trip or delay an individual or a crowd.

From every room there should be two ways of reaching the outside. If one stairway is cut off there should be another avenue of escape. If your building is two stories in height and your exits and fire protection are not of the best, see that outside iron fire escapes are immediately installed and see that they are always kept ready for instant use. Do not be so afraid of burglars that you end the steps of fire escapes ten feet or more from the ground. The stairs on every fire escape should touch the ground. Children dropping any considerable distance are in danger of their lives, and often will, if required to jump any distance, refuse to take the risk, shutting off the way of egress for those still in the building. Ladders should not be used on any escapes. Small children and girls will oftentimes risk the danger of fire rather than go down a ladder. The stairs should run at an angle of not less than 45 degrees, and all landings should not only be safe, but so constructed that the most timid child would not fear to trust himself upon it.

LA

A text-

The

The
and suita

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

EXAMINATION COUPON.
The Photographic Institute Co.,

If yo
height
the use
you can
the lar
floors,
ried to
the thi
possible
stairwa
is mor
third fl

Last,
room i
ter hov
respect
vise bu
is ever
your s
three m
tained
lowest
lost no
all tha
Und
should
have s
near
floors
tional
precio
two s

Wh
buildi
buildi
grade

A MANUAL OF LANGUAGE LESSONS.

BY
F. R. HEATH.

A text-book on English, designed more especially for use in Commercial Colleges and Schools of Shorthand.

Cloth. 12mo. 275 pages. \$1.00.

The Phonographic Institute Company,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The following subjects are briefly but comprehensively expounded, and suitable exercises are furnished:

1. Grammar.
2. Practical Analysis—Missing-word Exercises.
3. Synonyms.
4. Definition and Use of Words.
5. Capitalization.
6. Punctuation.
7. Composition.
8. Correspondence.
9. Spelling.
10. Etymology.
11. Homonyms.

EXAMINATION COUPON.

The Phonographic Institute Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

A single examination copy of *A Manual of Language Lessons* will be sent to any teacher who will fill out and return this coupon with forty-eight cents in stamps or silver.

Name of Teacher _____

P. O. Address _____

School with which you are connected _____

Name of text-book heretofore used _____

Favors Only Two Stories.

If your building is more than two stories in height you had better immediately discontinue the use of all rooms above the second floor. If you cannot do this immediately, see that only the larger children are allowed on the upper floors, and that every other precaution is carried to the limit, and that your fire escapes on the third floor are adequate and in the best possible condition. Also see that all inside stairways are as wide as possible and that there is more than one inside stairway from the third floor.

Last, but by no means least, see that every room in every building has fire drills, no matter how good protection you may have in every respect. With all the precaution you may devise buildings will burn, and then the fire drill is everything. The building to which I called your attention, in which the roof fell within three minutes after the alarm was given, contained 400 or 500 children, ranging from the lowest to the sixth grade, and not a life was lost nor a person injured. The fire drill was all that saved the majority of the children.

Under the second head, I would say that you should guard against all of the don'ts that I have suggested above. Make the buildings as near fireproof as you can. Cement and tile floors and stairways are cheaper than additional insurance, and besides may save many precious lives. Build no buildings more than two stories in height.

An Ideal System.

Where the city is not too large, a central building for the higher grades, with one-story buildings in the outlying sections for the lower grades, is the ideal system. The best talent in

planning your school buildings is the cheapest, not only in the cost of construction, but in the protection against fire and the loss of life. Simply because a man can build a good looking house or a store building, he is not necessarily competent to plan a school building. No school house should be built solely as an ornament to the city; better a plain building, with the best sanitation and protection against fire.

Some eastern cities require a fireman to be stationed in every school building during school hours. This is not practical in small cities, but, I think, is to be commended in every instance where possible. Are not the lives of our children of as much value as our own? Again, they cannot protect themselves as can older people. There is hardly a theater where there is not one or more firemen on duty. We should stop to realize that every day there are a larger number of children in many school buildings in our state than are gathered on a business basis, and the business men in charge and the insurance companies usually enforce much better fire protection than is known in some of our schoolhouses. If firemen are considered necessary for our theaters, why not for our schoolhouses?

The loss of property and lives by fire in this country is appalling, and is far in excess of anything in Europe. We are far behind other nations in our protection against fire. We should build for the future and for what is cheapest in the end. We should not look at the matter entirely from a financial standpoint, but should remember that we have in our custody the keeping of thousands of little lives that are more precious than all the money in the world.—Address.

Talks on Shorthand

I.

MIRABEAU says: "Among the greatest inventions of the human mind are writing and money, the common language of intelligence and the common language of self-interest." Shorthand is the logical development of the art of writing.

Writing was originally a matter of chisel and stone. The Arabic alphabet and the invention of the printing press represented marvelous strides forward in the preservation in permanent form of the ideas of men.

But almost as far back as recorded history goes there existed the desire and the means to record the spoken word as fast as it was uttered. The Chinese had a system of shorthand three thousand years ago: the Romans had a system of arbitrary signs for each word, which was practically a system of shorthand.

The world progresses. About 1837 Gabelsberger, in Germany, and Pitman, in England, perfected systems of shorthand on the true sound-writing basis. These systems represented the most advanced thought in this field for the next fifty years.

Then Mr. John R. Gregg originated a system which eliminated position writing, shading, and the backhand slant of the old systems. Immediately the new system gained headway, although its introduction was fought by the old-time systems just as the introduction of labor-saving machinery was fought in the industrial world. In spite of this opposition Gregg Shorthand has grown in popularity in all parts of the world until it is now the leading system.

In further talks which will appear in these columns, the old idea and the new idea in shorthand will be compared. A copy of the **MANUAL OF GREGG SHORTHAND** will be sent to any teacher or school official upon application.

THE GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

For Fire Protection.

(Concluded from Page 15)

That the fire alarm gongs be provided with the proper device to permit of their being rung from all floors and from the cellar as well, and that the janitor be instructed in the proper use of same.

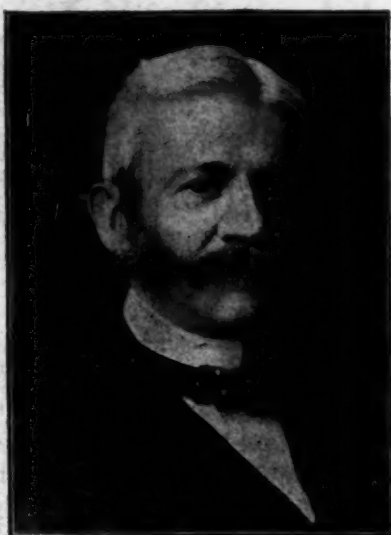
That the janitors be required to be in constant attendance during school sessions, and that they be provided with a means of instant communication from the cellar to the office of the principal, and, finally,

That the board of education insist on the practice of the fire drill at proper intervals, and that where schools have a number of exits the pupils be taught by a prearranged gong signal to use the various exits; the object being to direct the pupils to the most available exit or exits in case of fire.

Supt. R. E. Rayman of East Liverpool, Ohio, has notified the board of education that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Rayman has had charge of the East Liverpool schools seventeen years, with remarkable success.

Supt. W. J. Bickett has been re-elected by the Rahway board of education. Mr. Bickett's tenure of office will continue indefinitely during good behavior and efficiency. If any question should arise thereto it will be decided by the state board of education. Mr. Bickett's salary was increased to \$3,000 in recognition of the value of his services.

Aurora, Ill. The Metropolitan Business College is to be furnished with new blackboards. Contract let to M. H. E. Beckley.



MANY HUNDREDS

of School Boards have either **ALREADY** received or ordered their requirements, for fall use, of the "HOLDEN Book Covers" and "Holden Repairing Materials"

HAVE YOU?

They lessen the annual outlay for Text Books

ONE HALF!!

That's why our business has grown so steadily year by year for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**

Last Summer—no matter how many we shipped out daily, we were kept behind orders from 1,000,000 to over 1,250,000 Covers!!

Get your order to us **QUICKLY.**

Many hundreds and many thousands of Text Books can be made serviceable another year or two instead of being discarded.

A **VERY LARGE** business allows a **VERY SMALL PROFIT.**

We have **BOTH**, and thus give School Boards more for their money than any one else.

Samples—Information—anything you want, we cheerfully supply to help you

GET IN LINE

with the most progressive School Boards of the U. S.

The Holden Patent Book Cover Co.

G. W. HOLDEN, Pres't.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MILES C. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

German-American Teachers' Association.

The National German-American Teachers' Association, which has been called the German N. E. A., will hold its annual convention at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 30—July 3. Dr. Max Griebisch, president of the association, promises a varied and interesting program. Of the papers to be read at the meeting the following are of special note:

Dr. A. Hoelper, New York—Reform Movements.

Prof. Ernst Voss, Ph. D., Madison, Wis.—The Public School of a Modern Republic, a Training School for Practical Idealists.

Emil Kramer, Cincinnati, O.—The Training of the Teacher and His Further Self-Culture.

A. Werner Spanhoofd, Washington, D. C.—Psychological Foundations of the Methods of Modern Language Instruction.

Prof. James Daft Hatfield, Ph. D., Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.—German and Anglo-Saxon Relations in America.

Ernst L. Wolf, St. Louis, Mo.—Means of Instruction in Modern Language Teaching.

A special feature of the convention will be an exhibition of means of instruction, text books and other publications relating to the teaching of modern languages. Publishers of this country, Germany and France, have been invited to participate and have responded most readily. More than 2,000 articles have so far been received. This exhibition will be of great benefit to the cause of modern language teaching and will help to modernize that phase of our school curriculum, especially, as it is to remain intact in Milwaukee, at the National German-American Teachers' Seminary, and will be made accessible to those interested also in the future. A catalogue will be published,

stating publisher and price of each article exhibited.

Amongst the entertainments offered at the convention, the most notable is a performance of Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris," to be given by members of the German stock company of the Pabst theater of Milwaukee. This company stands foremost among the stock companies of the country and an artistic treat may be anticipated.

The chairman of the local executive committee is Leo Stern, assistant superintendent of the public schools of Milwaukee. All communications regarding rates and accommodations should be addressed to Mr. Stern.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAWING.

The American Institute of Normal Methods has announced its eighteenth annual session, to be held July 7 to 24 at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

This school aims to give its students an equipment for successful work as specialists in public school music and drawing. The instruction is along broad lines. In both branches a knowledge of the fundamental facts to be taught is presupposed. The effort throughout the course is to develop clearly and thoroughly the principles of pedagogy and psychology that apply to such teaching, and to show by actual demonstration the manner in which different successful teachers apply these general principles to the special problems of the several grades.

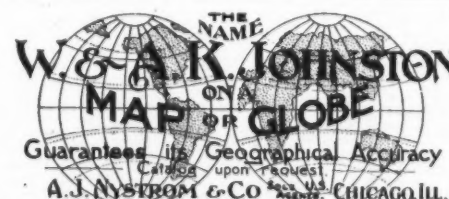
The institute offers in its music department the following: A practice teaching course, a sight-reading course, a course in conducting,

courses in high school subjects, including musical appreciation and musical analysis, special courses for graduates of the school and for other advanced students. In the departments of drawing and penmanship thorough preparation is given for the specialist's work in public schools and academies. The institute is the oldest and best equipped school of its kind in the United States. The training it offers fits teachers to use any material and any textbooks.

The personnel of the faculty has been made up in accordance with the general principle which guides all the work of the school. The aim throughout is not to prescribe some settled formula for teaching, but rather to put the student at the point where he can intelligently work out his own best method of applying general principles to specific cases. Hence there are among the faculty leaders of musical thought in several fields and several lines. The many advantages of such an opportunity to share in the experience of different successful teachers will be evident to the progressive student.

The faculty of the drawing department also includes strong and representative teachers.

For full information regarding the Eastern School, address Wm. M. Hatch, Business Manager, Eastern School, 221 Columbus avenue, Boston. Regarding the Western School, address Frank D. Farr, Business Manager, Western School, 378 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Victor

Edito

W. Ev

G. P. I

This

student

product

of Vic

school

dramas

from

Hugo's

fect is

to rea

educat

began

nor de

have r

in ma

scienc

ties.

chara

long r

The

his po

notes.

Social

By

millar

In

a wo

throu

and

THOUGHT and REASONING POWER

Move these and you stir up original effort. Our texts for the grades rouse the "why" in the child and make him think.

BOOKS FOR THE GRAMMAR GRADES

The Dodge Series of Geographies.

Mace's School History of the United States.

Curry's Literary Readings.

A First Book in Business Methods, Teller and Brown.

Language Through Nature, Literature and Art, Perdue and Griswold.

Industrial and Social History Series, Dopp.

An Eye and Ear Spelling Book, Sabin.

Mace's Primary History, Stories of Heroism (now on the press).

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Linebarger's Elementary Chemistry.

Linebarger's Laboratory Manual.

Choral Song Book and Instruction Course, Lawrence and Pease.

These books are all beautifully illustrated, well printed and substantially bound.

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY CHICAGO NEW YORK

Victor Hugo Selected Poems.

Edited, with notes and introduction, by H. W. Eve, M. A. 180 pages. Price, 50 cents. G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

This little book will be of value to advanced students of French. The editor gives in the introduction a condensed history of the early life of Victor Hugo, a dissertation on the romantic school in French literature, Victor Hugo's dramas, and his life and other literary works from 1827 to 1850. In pointing out some of Hugo's defects, the editor says: "Another defect is his want of accuracy, often amounting to real ignorance. He had had an irregular education and was a mere schoolboy when he began to write. He had no academic training, nor does he appear, though he read widely, to have made up for it by systematic study. Thus, in matters of history, philosophy and especially science, he is constantly betrayed into absurdities. Even the names he gives to English characters are openly ridiculous, in spite of his long residence on English soil."

There are one hundred and nine pages of his poetry, supplemented with seventy pages of notes.

Socialists at Work.

By Robert Hunter. 367 pages. The Macmillan Company, New York, Chicago.

In the preface of this work the author claims a worldwide activity for socialism "breaking through the barriers of language, nationality and religion." It proposes to give the realm

of progress of socialistic ideas in Germany, Italy, France, England and Belgium. "Thinking people will remember that from the ranks of socialists come many anarchists, and also that socialism drifts into hostility and finally disowns religion. Socialism denies Christian dogma and condemns Christian worship, and its adherents attack the church, and aim at its suppression and the suppression of Christianity. Humanitarianism is the religion of socialism. There is another peculiar feature which socialism does not deal with. Everybody is to be elevated, everything is to be ideal (by a disregard of mine and thine), but no socialistic agitator or writer, as far as we know, has ever pointed out to the masses who those unfortunates among them are to be, and must be, who will have of necessity to perform the more degrading and repulsive occupations. But perhaps in that happy time there will be no need of garbage plants or noxious sewers, and everybody will subsist on preserved rose leaves and angel cake.

Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.

By George Randolph Chester. Cloth, illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Henry Altamus Company, Philadelphia.

The various financial enterprises of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford have given amusement and entertainment to thousands of readers in the Saturday Evening Post, where they first appeared. Thousands of others will be glad these stories are now in permanent book form. Prescinding, of course, from the strict morality of the actions of this Captain-General of Dream Finance, one cannot but be amused at his various schemes. He loves money devotedly, but loves the adventure of getting money (within the strict limits of the law), more devotedly. He is master of the gentle art of getting something for nothing; the leading doctor of the profound science of how to eat your cake and have it. He starts the skyrocket career with a capital of one hundred dollars in cash, and one million dollars in brains—all paid in. "It always helps some," he says, "to remember that people have been

saving up money for years," and he adds,—"just waiting for me to come and get it." His theory is that the best way to get rich is to seem rich, for nothing but money will attract money, except a good imitation. Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford is the most up-to-date book of frenzied finance of a peculiar

SPEED WITH ACCURACY

Isaac Pitman Shorthand Again the Victor

Miss Nellie M. Wood Makes a New World's Record Writing at a NET Speed of 253 Words per Minute

At the Third International Contest for Speed and Accuracy in Shorthand Writing, held at Philadelphia, April 18, 1908, under the auspices of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, the supremacy of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand was again fully demonstrated in the winning, for the second time, of the Eagan International Cup by Miss Nellie M. Wood, with a NET SPEED OF 253 WORDS PER MINUTE, which constitutes THE WORLD'S RECORD.

Mr. Chas. Currier Beale (a Graham writer), the Chairman of the Speed Committee, when announcing the results, called especial attention to the remarkable accuracy of the transcription handed in by Mr. Godfrey (an Isaac Pitman writer) from the notes of his dictation at 180 words a minute in the Miner Medal test. Of the 900 words dictated, Mr. Godfrey's transcript had 895 absolutely correct. Of the five incorrect, three were rated as material and two as immaterial errors, thus making the transcript 99.45 per cent. correct. This is the highest percentage of accuracy at this speed on record.

As at the last International Speed Contest (Boston, 1907), there were no entries from the ranks of Light-line or other non-Pitmanic Systems.

In the "World's Typewriting Championship Contest" also held under the auspices of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, Miss Rose L. Fritz broke all previous records by copying, for twenty-five minutes, at a net speed of 99 words per minute. In the "School Championship Contest," Miss Elise Scott of Toronto won the Gold Medal with a net speed of 52 words per minute. Both Miss Fritz and Miss Scott learned the subject from Charles E. Smith's "Practical Course in Touch Typewriting."

Send for particulars of a Free mail course to teachers, and a copy of "Which System" and "Pitman's Journal."

ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, 31 Union Square, New York

Publishers of

Course in Isaac Pitman Shorthand	:	:	:	\$1.50
Practical Course in Touch Typewriting	:	:	:	.50
Style-Book of Business English	:	:	:	.60

Adopted by the New York Board of Education.

kind that has yet appeared. With all the nonsense and the humor, there is a touch of pathos in the characterization of Wallingford's wife and the part she, of necessity, plays in the various schemes of her husband's making.

TEXT BOOK NEWS.

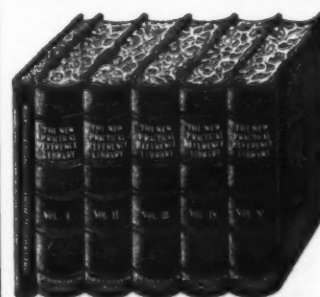
(Continued from page 14.)

Huntington, W. V. Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar, D. C. Heath & Co., has just been adopted for use in the public schools.

The board of education of Utica, N. Y., has adopted Builders of our Country, Books 1 and 2, for exclusive use in the history work of the fifth and sixth grades. The pupils purchase the books.

Laird & Lee have just issued a new edition of their popular "Webster's Modern Dictionary-Handy Edition." The new book is bound in an attractive steel gray cover and contains 416 pages. Diacritical markings have been placed in the book to make it correspond with "Webster's Standard Series," published by the same firm. Unusually large, clear type is used in this edition, which is listed at 20c per copy.

THE NEW PRACTICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY



AND

THE PRACTICAL HOME EDUCATOR

Five handsome volumes.

Prepared as an aid to teachers.

In large, clear, pleasing type.

Fully and beautifully illustrated.

In perfect harmony with modern methods of teaching and school requirements.

It fills the everyday needs fully.

WRITE for sample pages and particulars TO

THE DIXON-HANSON CO.

315 Dearborn St.

Chicago

Exhaustion

As a strengthening tonic in declining health, or during recovery after exhausting illness, the effect of **Horsford's Acid Phosphate** is wonderful. It nourishes and strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite and digestion, and gives restful sleep.

It restores to the body the strength-giving phosphates needed to improve the general health.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

(Non-Alcoholic.)

If your druggist can't supply you send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for trial size bottle, postage paid.

Not a Circus for Teacher.

It had been anything but an easy afternoon for the teacher who took six of her pupils through the Museum of Natural History, but their enthusiastic interest in the stuffed animals and their open-eyed wonder at the prehistoric fossils amply repaid her.

"Well, boys, where have you been all afternoon?" asked the father of two of the party that evening.

The answer came back with joyous promptness: "Oh, pop! Teacher took us to a dead circus."



Practicing.

The principal had observed a little fellow loafing about street corners on several occasions, and took him to task for it.

"My boy," he finally said, "when you see a man loafing around a street corner, what is he fitting himself for?"

"To be a policeman," answered the boy.

Darwinistisches.

Professor: "Wir können also mit Berechtigung annehmen, daß unsere Vorfahren affenartig auf Bäumen lebten, allmählich jedoch herniederstiegen, den aufrechten Gang annahmen und sich nach und nach zu den höchstehenden Geschöpfen dieser Erde entwickelten — Müller! was find also die Menschen?"

Schüler: "Heruntergekommene Affen!"

A Jolt for Father.

He had been calling at the fashionable boarding school to see his beautiful daughter, and as he was leaving he paused to say a few words to the principal.

"Madame," he impressively remarked, "I owe you much for the manner in which you have reared my dear child since she has been under your care. When I see how innocent and demure she is I feel that I have indeed done wisely in placing her in your charge."

"Yes," responded the pleased principal, "and how proud you must be to be the father of such a large and devoted family."

"Large! Devoted!" cried the old man. "I don't understand you."

"Devoted to each other," returned the principal. "No fewer than seven of Della's brothers have been here during the last three weeks to take her out automobiling, and she is expecting another tomorrow."

What Adam Was.

"Willie," said the teacher, "form a sentence in which you use the first person."

"Adam lived in the garden of Eden," replied Willie promptly.

Commencement Scenes.

In senior badge and swallow-tail,
With lots of things to say,
The college boy his speech begins
On graduation day.
He sweeps the whole great universe
Into his little boat,
He's "hitched his wagon to a star,"
He's old enough to vote.
But when he's hustled for his food
He soon will sadly say
His education just began
Upon "commencement" day.

—Exchange.

He Was Accurate.

"Tommy," said the teacher, reproachfully, "why didn't you take off your hat to me when you passed me yesterday?"

"I didn't have my hat on, miss," replied the boy.

"Don't tell me that. I saw you."

"I know you seen me, but you didn't see me hat. Dat wuz me brudder's hat I had on."

Stricken in Spirit.

Visiting School Man: "This city boasts a teachers' federation, doesn't it?"

School Board Member: "No; we endure it with resignation."

"Did you have the advantage of a college training?"

"No; I had mine in a local gymnasium."



TEACHERS, do you realize how important it is to have the best pencils used in the schools under your charge? Fit the pencil to the work; don't attempt to draw or write with a pencil that is too hard or unsuitable in any way.

DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

are made in eight grades, and are adapted to all kinds of class-room work. Every child has in a greater or less degree, the art instinct. Let them draw pictures, they take to it naturally; but how much better will their work be, if done with the proper tools. Our **BEGINNERS' PENCIL** is made expressly for the little ones, to use at the commencement of their school life.

Samples sent to any teacher if you will kindly let us know the number of pupils under your charge.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

**JERSEY CITY
NEW JERSEY**

Arithmetically Correct.

The pupils in a school were asked to give in writing the difference between a biped and quadruped. One boy gave the following: "A biped has two legs and a quadruped has four legs; therefore, the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."

Commencement.

Behold, the wordy graduate
Doth speak a little piece.

While everybody in the hall
Is longing for release.

No Laughing Matter.

In the Chinese missionary schools it is not uncommon to see a gray-headed man taking lessons along with the young boys. Sometimes father and son sit side by side and compete for first place in their class. Still, there are certain serious circumstances under which Chinese simplicity of action breaks down.

A teacher, one morning, observing the empty seat of a bright scholar, asked why he was absent. A boy answered:

"Won Lung, he velly sick."

"Well, what's the matter with him?"

"His father beat him plenty one time last night—almost kill."

"The scoundrel! Why did he do it?"

"'Cause Won Lung he laugh loud when you cane him father yest'day."

A young teacher whose efforts to inculcate elementary anatomy had been unusually discouraging, at last asked in despair:

"Well, I wonder if any boy here can tell me what the spinal cord really is?"

She was met by a row of blank and irresponsible faces, till finally one small voice piped up in great excitement:

"The spinal cord is what runs through you. Your head sits on one end and you sit on the other."

Sunday-School Teacher: "What! Is it possible that you have never heard the story of Cain and Abel yet?"

Little Elsie: "Of course I haven't. My mamma says it is bad manners to pry into other people's family affairs."

Superfluous.

Tomson: "I know a man that can speak fourteen different languages."

Jonson: "I know him, too, but he can't say half as much as some men I know that can't speak anything but English."

First Professor: "A rhinoceros is a strange animal to study."

Second Professor: "Yes; you can discover a new wrinkle every day."

DIPLOMAS FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

FROM STEEL, COPPER, OR LITHOGRAPH

JOHN A. LOWELL BANK NOTE COMPANY

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS 147 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

Judson and Bender's **GRADED LITERATURE READERS.**
Reed and Kellogg's **LESSONS IN ENGLISH.**
Hutchinson's **PHYSIOLOGIES.** Peter's **MODERN CHEMISTRY.**

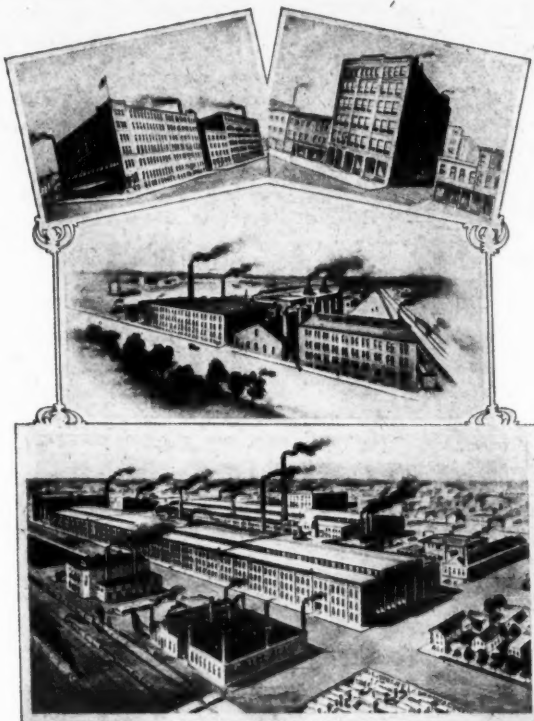
CHARLES E. MERRILL CO.

Successors to Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO



PLANTS OF THE L. WOLFF MANUFACTURING CO.

Located at Chicago, Ill., and Trenton, N. J., occupying about 34 acres of floor space.

Established 1855

L. WOLFF MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

*The only complete line made
by any one firm*

Showrooms,

Denver, Colo. 91 Dearborn St., Chicago. Trenton, N. J.

If you wish the most complete plumbing Catalogue ever issued, send us a copy of your letterhead at once.

H

The new 1908 Catalogue of L. Wolff Manufacturing Co. should be in every office.



YOU use school colors to teach your pupils true color values. Be sure your colors are scientifically "true" colors. Devoe School Colors are right.

No. 122, shown above, has one each Carmine, Ultra-marine, Perfect Yellow and Black; with one No. 7 Brush. Price 30 cents each.

You may have Charcoal Gray or another Perfect Yellow in place of Black if wanted.

Devoe Wood Stains are in powder form; ready to use when dissolved in water; for manual training work.

Special discounts to schools and dealers.

Write for full list. Address Dept. 5.

Devoe

176 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Fulton & William Streets, New York.

1214 Grand Avenue, Kansas City.

The District, the Township and the County as a Unit for School Organization.

(Concluded from Page 3)

ly as much wealth, conducts ten, and until a year ago had but eight. It is readily seen that the burdens of taxation are unequally distributed, and, I believe, unjustly distributed as well. In the face of this what becomes of "the long cherished American principle," as some one has been pleased to call it, the theory upon which our public schools are built, that the property of the state shall educate the youth of the state? Is it not rather more in keeping with the truth to say that the property of four sections shall educate the youth of these sections?

Equalization of the Burden.

It may seem almost like an insult to say that this district or that is too poor to educate its own youth, but such is the case. Taxes should be so levied that the rich and powerful must help to bear the burdens of the poor and the weak, regardless of the part of the county in which each may happen to reside. The only way that this can be done successfully is to make the county the unit for school purposes.

If it be urged against this that a man is thus made to pay for something from which he gets no direct benefit, I answer that the district plan does the same thing. Has not every district, and certainly every township, some family or families who are unable to pay for the education of their own children? Is not the wealthy man in that case made to pay for the education of his less fortunate neighbor's children?

Many districts are too poor to pay a first class teacher for a full year's service, and are compelled to content themselves with a low grade teacher, or with a short term of school. Some schools are having nine months each year, while others have but six. In many cases

the one having but six months is paying as high a rate of taxes as the one having nine months, and even higher in some cases. This condition could not prevail under the county system.

If education is important, if it is to the advantage of the state to educate the children of the state at all, is it not quite as important that the children of the poorer districts be well educated as it is that the children of the more fortunate districts be so educated? I maintain that it is even more important, for in the battle of life these poorer ones, cramped and hampered and held down by poverty, are more likely to yield to temptation and enter into crime and become a menace to the state. They need looking after, but the little debt-burdened, poverty-stricken, independent district cannot always do it to advantage.

The burdens of taxation are unequally distributed. In many cases they seem unjustly distributed, as well, under either the district or township plan. The adoption of the county as a unit for taxation will remove this objection almost wholly and will add many desirable features to our school system. If conditions do not at present actually demand a change to the county system, they are such that they will readily admit of it.

Third International Shorthand and Typewriting Contest.

At the third international contest for speed and accuracy in shorthand writing, held at Philadelphia April 18, 1908, under the auspices of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, the supremacy of the Isaac Pitman system was again fully demonstrated in the winning, for the second time, of the Eagan International Cup by Miss Nellie M. Wood, with a net speed of 253 words per minute, which con-

stitutes the world's record.

Mr. Charles Currier Beale, chairman of the speed committee, when announcing the results of the Miner gold medal contest called special attention to the remarkable accuracy of the transcript handed in by Mr. Sidney H. Godfrey (an Isaac Pitman writer) from the notes of his dictation at 180 words per minute. Of the 900 words dictated Mr. Godfrey's transcript had 895 absolutely correct, making a percentage of 99 4-5 per cent correct, which is the highest percentage of accuracy at this speed on record.

In the international typewriting contest, also held under the auspices of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, Miss Rose L. Fritz broke all previous records by writing for twenty-five minutes at a net speed of over 90 words per minute. In the "school championship contest" Miss Elise Scott, of Toronto, won the silver medal with a net speed of 47 words per minute. Both Miss Fritz and Miss Scott learned typewriting from Charles E. Smith's "Practical Course in Touch Typewriting."

COMING CONVENTIONS.

June 17-19, West Virginia State Educational Association at Elkins, W. Va.

June 24-26, Maryland State Teachers' Association at Ocean City, Md. Sarah E. Richmond, chairman executive committee, Baltimore.

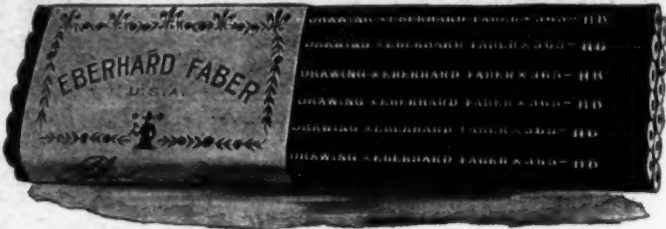
July 6-8 Tennessee State Teachers' Association at Monteagle; P. L. Harned, secretary, Clarksville, Tenn.

July 6-9, annual meeting Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association at State College, Pa.

July 22-23, Country Teachers' association of Illinois, Macomb. Mabel Carney pres., Macomb; Alma Bertholf, sec'y, Rushville.

Sept. 23-26, International Congress on Moral Education, at London, England.

THE PERFECT SCHOOL PENCIL

No. 365
Drawing

The LEAD IS GRITLESS; DURABLE; UNIFORM.

Made in 4 Grades: B., H. B., H., H. H.

EBERHARD FABER

NEW YORK

TRADE SCHOOLS STUDIED BY NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board of education of New York City recently appointed a committee to investigate trade schools, with the idea of ascertaining whether they could be established as part of the public school system of the city. This committee is now formulating a set of questions to be sent to manufacturers to ascertain what trades might best be developed in these public trade schools.

Dr. James P. Haney, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, was requested to prepare for this committee a report on vocational and industrial schools such as might be established as part of the city's public school system. The Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education found, upon investigation, that there are some 25,000 children in that state, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who have left school and who are drifting from one trade to another vainly seeking to gain a foothold. "From this it might be inferred," says Dr. Haney, in his report, "that the most important part of the entire question of trade teaching dealt with pupils between the ages named. In reality, the question is one which should deal with the pupil before the age of fourteen, for unless the latter has received some definite vocational interest and bent before he reaches the limits of his compulsory schooling, he leaves the elementary school without inclination, insight or training in any of the things which make for a successful adoption and pursuit of a vocation. While, therefore, it is emphasized that trade teaching, as such, is not to be thought of before the age of sixteen, preparatory vocational training must be a necessary preliminary to the development of what may be termed the clientele of the trade school.

"This preparatory vocational work it is entirely possible to organize in the seventh and eighth years of the elementary schools and in the two years immediately succeeding, i. e., from the thirteenth to the sixteenth years inclusive. One plan would be to set aside certain of the elementary schools throughout the city as centers in which this teaching might be given in the seventh and eighth years. A suggestive program of work would change the curriculum now in vogue, by the omission of certain subjects (music, etc.), the simplifying of others (mathematics, history, geography), and the immediate application of these subjects to the needs of the prospective artisan. The time gained might be given in part to the study of industrial drawing, and in still greater measure, to the development of skill of hand and knowledge of tools through constructive work in wood and metal.

"To complete the scheme it will be necessary that there be organized in addition to these preparatory vocational schools of the elementary grade, other schools to which the pupil of the age of fourteen might go for an additional two years to pursue still further his practice of tool manipulation. This second

suggestion contemplates the organization of vocational secondary schools for pupils between the age of fourteen and sixteen which might offer courses developing in a similar, but more extended, way the subjects already begun in the elementary vocational schools.

"It would be necessary in those secondary schools to differentiate the departments of instruction to the end that the student might elect to pursue his vocational work along lines of joinery and carpentry, or machine shop practice, electrical work, plumbing and gas fitting, or fresco and house painting, etc.

"In as large a city as is New York, it may be safely asserted that a number of employers will be found entirely prepared to accept willingly, even eagerly, graduates of a school of the type indicated, and to advance them more rapidly in their apprenticeship than it would be possible to promote the untaught and unskilled applicant who enters the trade with no definite knowledge or insight into its processes, and no training preparing him to adapt himself readily to the different forms of work required of the learner.

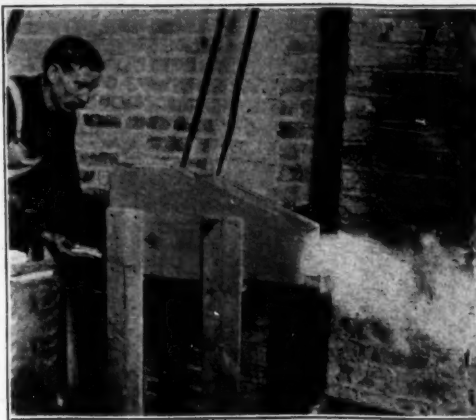
"The immediate co-ordination between school and employers is a necessary part of the plan proposed, which offers the double advantage of directly interesting a large number of practical men in the work of the schools and of presenting to the pupil the stimulus which comes from a knowledge that, as a graduate, he will be put immediately in the way of entering on his chosen vocation under conditions more favorable than could otherwise be the case."

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

(Concluded from Page 14)

South Bend, Ind. Slate blackboards have been purchased from the Penna. Structural Slate Company, Easton, Pa.; school desks and tablet arm chairs from the American Seating Company; recitation seats and opera chairs from Columbia School Supply Company.

Sacramento, Cal. Purchased 5,000 square feet of hylophate blackboard from C. F. Weber



"The Eraser Cleaner operated by Power in the Deerfield (Ill.) Township High School."

A NEW SPANKING MACHINE

The "Spanker Eraser Cleaner" actually cleans blackboard erasers.

It is the only practical, effective and inexpensive eraser cleaner made.

It takes any kind of eraser, and any size—big or little.

It saves erasers—and erasers cost money.

It preserves the health of your pupils and teachers—which can't be bought for money.

It delivers 500 "spanks" a minute on one eraser.

It acts as a fan and blows the dust from the eraser, out of a window, up a chimney, or foul air duct.

It can be driven by an electric motor—or by boy power.

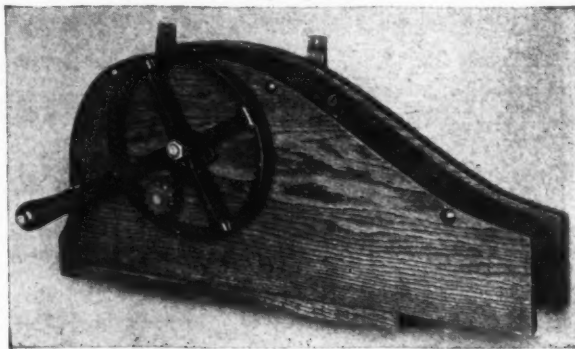
It keeps the blackboards clean and the air pure.

It is endorsed by physicians and superintendents as absolutely essential to any school building.

Our New "Spanker"

The "Spanker Eraser Cleaner" costs \$7.50 f. o. b. Chicago, Ill. (and saves time, erasers, money, and the health of teachers and children). It is made by The Sherman-White Specialty Co., 706-9 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send on approval if you mention this advertisement.



Company.

Middletown, O. Contracts for assembly chairs awarded to Grand Rapids School Furniture Company; for tablet arm chairs and desks to A. H. Andrews Company.

"A Triple Alliance in Optics" is the title of a booklet describing the business association formed by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Carl Zeiss, Optical Works, Jena, and George N. Saegmuller.

Mr. Herbert H. Hammond, for the past five years secretary and sales manager of the Standard Electric Time Company, for New England, except Connecticut, and for the territory along the New York Central lines, recently resigned to accept the position of Manager of the Electric Time Department of the Dey Time Register Company, Syracuse, N. Y. This Company will manufacture complete Program Clock systems for schools and factories, and will specialize particularly the synchronizing of Time Registering Clocks from a fine, self-winding Master Regulator.

Mr. Hammond is now making his headquarters at the Dey factory in Syracuse.

School Flags

should be the best in quality and appearance that money can buy. Our name guarantees both of these points.

Pennants, Burgees and Banners

are furnished by us in original designs and appropriate combinations.

Write for our pocket price list of flags. Also our large catalogue of tents and curtains.

Baker & Lockwood Mfg. Co.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Smith Premier Typewriter

The excellence of its work is only equalled by the ease with which it accomplishes it.

Write us or any branch for full information.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
Branches Everywhere



We can save you 25% to 75%
on any make of
TYPEWRITER
you may desire



Sooner or later
it will be worth dol-
lars to you to have our illus-
trated catalog of all the standard
makes and styles of

TYPEWRITERS

We have offices and salesrooms in
the following cities:

New York Chicago Boston
Philadelphia St. Louis Los Angeles
Richmond Kansas City San Francisco
Milwaukee, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Minneapolis

Write for catalog and address of
nearest office. Go and see the ma-
chines if possible. We ship type-
writers for inspection, rent, sell, and
repair. All makes, all prices.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Operated by the American Writing Machine Co.
345-347 Broadway, New York

Window Shade Adjuster

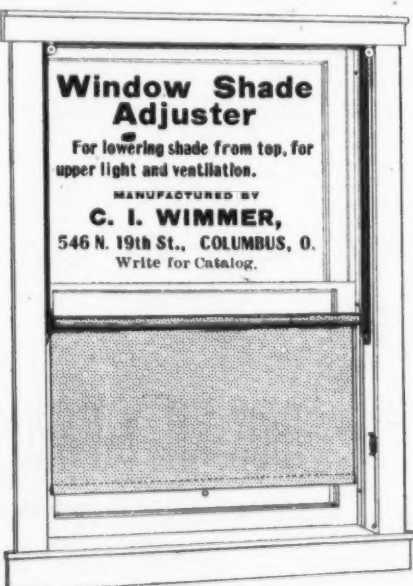
For lowering shade from top, for
upper light and ventilation.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. I. WIMMER,

546 N. 19th St., COLUMBUS, O.

Write for Catalog.



Teachers' Pension Funds.

The aim of the pension fund is to enable teachers to with-
draw from active service at such a time as is clearly in
their interest and for the good of the service. It is pathetic
for a teacher of waning strength to be compelled to continue
teaching for pecuniary reasons. Teaching is an exacting
work and the constant tension is destructive of nervous
energy. There is implanted in everyone the impulse to
work; the joy of work is to the aged one of life's greatest
joys. In consequence the teacher of advanced years is not
always a safe judge in matters affecting his own relation
to the service. The pension is essentially philanthropic in
its appeal, but it is something more than that; it is pro-
tective in its nature and has an eye clearly on the good of
the service and in the interest of the children. It is justi-
fied primarily on this basis. It affords a means for im-
proving the service and for making the schools worth more
to the children, without rendering great hardships to any
teacher. As a philanthropy, teachers may hardly be justified
in accepting it; as a mode of making possible better schools,
it is worthy of fullest recognition.—Supt. W. H. Elson,
Cleveland, Report.

Texas Cancels Contracts.

The Texas state textbook board has cancelled the contract
for the adoptions of the Maury elementary geography,
Maury's manual of geography, and Maury-Simmons' phy-
sical geography, published by the American Book Company.
In doing so, the board abided by the report of the attorney
general, in which the company is held to be a trust under
the Texas laws. Bids for books to replace those thrown out
will be received up to July 1.

Add Art Department.

Scott, Foresman & Co. have announced the organization of
a drawing and manual arts department of their business,
under the direction of Mr. William S. Mack. The depart-
ment will offer art instruction books and materials, and will
seek to make itself useful to teachers and to schools beyond
that which it may have for sale.

Novel Waste Basket.

Few duties are more annoying to a hard working janitor
than the sweeping up of bits of paper which fall through
the bottom of the ordinary willow or wire waste basket. The
bits cling to the floor tenaciously and frequently must be
picked up separately.

A new basket that will obviate this nuisance is the
"Linenoid" seamless basket. This article is molded from
pure linen, is light, strong and very durable. It has been
used successfully in the schoolroom for several years and
has been found to last longer than the wicker baskets. The
"Linenoid" basket is manufactured by Crane Brothers, West-
field, Mass.

Class Gifts.

The Boston Sculpture Company has issued a list of plas-
ter casts and pictures, which it recommends for class gifts.
A copy will be mailed to school officials who address the
firm at Melrose, Mass.

Vacation Schools.

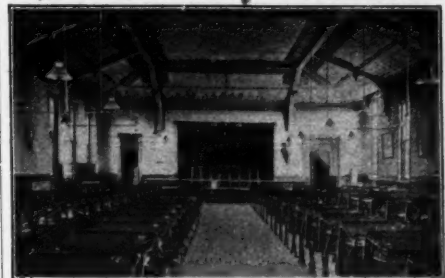
It is becoming to be more and more recognized that the
responsibility of the city for the restraint, control and edu-
cation of its children is not limited to the forty weeks of
the school year. In most large cities there are thousands of
children that spend the ten weeks of the summer vacation at
home. Much of their waking time is spent, as it ought to
be, out of doors. In the absence of useful occupation and
the direction of their sports, and without playgrounds in
which they may resort, they roam the streets in aimless
idleness. It is not strange that they get into mischief, that
they trespass on the rights of property holders, that vicious
habits are formed, and that their moral status falls far
below what it might otherwise be. For these reasons school
authorities and all others interested in social betterment are
everywhere doing what they can to control the activities
of children during vacation periods, and to give useful di-
rections thereto. Whatever concerns children, either in
school at work, or at play, is a subject of public interest
and activity. Just now playgrounds for children are re-
ceiving special attention. Play is the normal occupation of
childhood. It is recognized that play, properly supervised
and directed, has an educational and an ethical as well as

(Concluded on Page 29.)

Why Contagious Diseases Are So Quickly Transmitted in Schoolrooms

EDUCATORS are rapidly coming to a
realization of the fact that "dust" is the
principal cause of disease transmission
among school-children. The floors in
schoolrooms are bare, and when large num-
bers of pupils are assembled the constant
motion of feet produces a continuous cir-
culation of dust. From tests made with dust
collected from schoolrooms and other places
of public assembly, it has been found that
with the dust were uncountable myriads of
disease germs—bacilli of Tuberculosis, Ty-
phoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and
other dangerous diseases.

To do away with this menace, to avoid
the dangers of dust-poisoning, it is not only
necessary to provide a system of ample ven-
tilation, but also to treat the wood floors in
such a way that dust and germs cannot pol-
lute the atmosphere.



Standard Floor Dressing has proved itself
a perfectly satisfactory dust-preventive. By
keeping the floors at a proper degree of moist-
ure the dressing catches and holds every par-
ticle of dust and every germ coming in contact
with it. Tests have been conducted to deter-
mine the quantity of dust and number of
organisms which would settle on a given sur-
face. Results prove that the dust from floors
treated with Standard Floor Dressing is
twelve times greater in weight than that
collected from untreated floors. The infer-
ence is obvious—the balance of disease-lad-
en dust in the rooms with untreated floors
was circulating through the air, because
even after settling on the floor every current
of air would disturb it and start it afloat
again. Another test proved that dust once
settled upon a floor treated with Standard
Floor Dressing remained there, and a bac-
teriological examination demonstrated that
97½ per cent. of all the disease-germs caught
with the dust were destroyed outright.

In addition to its germicidal properties,
Standard Floor Dressing prevents the wood
from splintering and cracking, and renders
sweeping and caretaking an easy task.

While Standard Floor Dressing is not in-
tended for use in the home, it is intended for
use in public buildings of every description.

It is sold in convenient form by dealers in
every locality, and may be had in full barrels,
half-barrels, one gallon and five gallon cans.

Three or four treatments a year give best re-
sults, and when spread with the patent Stand-
ard Oiler may be used very economically.

In order to convince those who are really
interested, we are making an extraordinary
offer. Select one floor or corridor in any
building under your supervision, and we will
dress that floor with Standard Floor Dress-
ing AT OUR OWN EX-
PENSE.

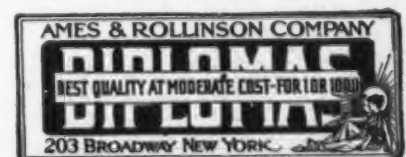


Those wishing further in-
formation should write for our
book, "Dust and Its Dan-
gers," and for testimonials
and reports. Sent to any ad-
dress on request.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

BRUCE'S SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

THIRD EDITION—GET A COPY





ALABAMA.

Mobile—Arch. A. H. Downey has plans for St. Mary's school; \$25,000. Reform—County state high school will be established; \$12,000. Alexandria—School will be erected; \$16,000.

ARIZONA.

Tucson—Archts. Holmes Bros. have plans for 3-story science building; \$40,000. Bisbee—School trustees propose to issue bonds for high school and addition to Lowell school.

ARKANSAS.

Traskwood—Arch. G. W. Ashby, Chicago, Ill., has plans for school.

CALIFORNIA.

Lemongrove—Archts. Kennedy & Crane, San Diego, are preparing plans for 2-story school. Los Angeles—Annex will be built to Fourteenth street school. Riverside—School will be erected. Fowler—Grammar school will be erected. Woodland—School will be erected. Los Angeles—Estimates are being prepared for proposed high school. Grass Valley—Citizens propose to erect new school; \$5,000.

COLORADO.

Canyon City—Arch. G. W. Rose, Pueblo, has plans for remodeling Washington school; \$10,000. Breckenridge—School will be erected; \$20,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Tolland—School will be erected.

GEORGIA.

Greensboro—\$15,000, bonds, issued for school. Douglasville—Propose erection of school.

IDAHO.

Wallace—Addition will be built to school. Troy—Plans are being prepared for 2-story school; \$12,000.

ILLINOIS.

Morrison—Archts. Hyde & Blood, Sterling, are preparing plans for remodeling school; \$18,000. Bridgeport—Archts. Bullard & Bullard, Springfield, are preparing plans for 2-story school; \$25,000. Barry—3-story high school will be erected; \$40,000. Two-story school to cost \$20,000. Princeton—Arch. J. P. Bryant is preparing plans for addition. Chicago—Parochial school will be erected; cost, including church, \$100,000. St. Ignatius College will erect academy for boys on Sheridan road. Washington—Propose erection of school. Lexington—School will be erected. Greenfield—Plans have been prepared for school. East Waterford—2-story school will be erected. Kankakee—Arch. C. D. Henry is preparing plans for 1-story school. Malden—Arch. J. P. Bryant, Princeton, is preparing plans for 2-story and 4-room school. Macon—Arch. Wm. F. Gubbins, Chicago, is preparing plans for school; \$4,000. Oglesby—Arch. P. O. Moratz, Bloomington, is making plans for school. Urbana—School will be erected; \$15,000.



The window shade ROLLER is made adjustable. All or any part of window can be shaded as desired.

Now used and appreciated in hundreds of school buildings.

Simplicity and durability its great success.

Send for Booklet, and Free Sample of Adjuster Bracket.

R. R. Johnson, Mfr.
161 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA.

Adams—Arch. Henry Duncan is preparing plans for 2-story school. Richmond—Arch. John A. Hasecoeter is preparing plans for 1-story school; \$5,000. LaFontaine—School will be erected. Huntington—School will be erected. Tangier—4-room school will be erected. Wheatland—2-story school will be erected. Marble—Arch. C. H. Houck, Bluffton, is preparing plans for 1-story school. Woodland—Archts. Freyermuth & Maurer, South Bend, have plans for 1-story school; \$4,000. Markleville—Arch. Henry Duncan, Anderson, has plans for 2-story school; \$10,000. West Terre Haute—Arch. R. A. Bradley, Indianapolis, has plans for 2-story school; \$30,000. New Winchester—Archts. Herbert L. Bass & Co., Indianapolis, have plans for 2-story school; \$16,000. Shelburn—School will be erected; \$16,000. Liberty—School will be erected.

IOWA.

Webster City—Arch. J. R. White has plans for 1-story school. Latty—School will be erected. Jackson twp. Carroll—Arch. M. Heer, Dubuque, has plans for 3-story high school; \$60,000. Pulaski—School will be erected. Clearfield—Contract was let for school. Andover—School will be erected. Almont—School will be erected. Dist. No. 1, Elk River twp. Bedford—Two schools will be erected.

KANSAS.

Abilene—Arch. W. A. Nethercott is preparing plans for central Kansas Business College; \$15,000. Neodosha—School will be erected. Shawnee—School will be erected. Newton—Parochial school will be erected. Haskell—Manual training school will be erected; \$10,000. Pierceville—School will be erected. Elevation—School will be rebuilt. Shattuck—\$16,000, bonds, voted for school.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Archts. Meyer & Brenner have plans for 2-story college building; \$20,000. West Covington—Parochial school will be erected; \$11,000. Franklin—\$18,000, bonds, voted for graded school.

LOUISIANA.

Milton—Contract was awarded for erecting 6-room school; \$33,000. Homer—High school will be enlarged.

MARYLAND.

Sandy Spring—Arch. T. C. Groomes, Rockville, has plans for 2-story high school. Baltimore—Two schools will be erected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Swampscott—2-room school will be erected. Lawrence—Addition will be built to parochial school. Housatonic—School will be erected. Fitchburg—Archts. H. M. Francis & Sons have plans for remodeling high school.

MICHIGAN.

Mt. Pleasant—Archts. Fisher Bros., Pontiac, have plans for addition to high school. Monroe—\$80,000, bonds, issued for school purposes. Painesdale—High school is proposed, to cost \$75,000. Highwood—School will be erected. Vicksburg—School will be erected; \$26,000. Greenville—\$20,000 was voted for high school. Coldwater—Contract was let for school. Haslett—Addition will be built. Newberry—\$40,000, bonds, issued for school.

MINNESOTA.

Brainerd—Parochial school will be erected. Winona—Arch. E. Brielmaler, Milwaukee, Wis., has plans for 2-story seminary; \$50,000. Springfield—Arch. F. D. Orff, Minneapolis, is preparing plans for 2-story high school; \$40,000. Wright—School will be erected. Minnetonka—School will be erected; \$4,000. Redwood Falls—Contract was let

LEWIS & KITCHEN

Heating and Ventilating Engineers

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

MANUFACTURERS OF MODERN APPARATUS

DRY AND FLUSHING CLOSETS

SEPTIC TANKS

GARBAGE CREMATORIES

1200 Michigan Ave.
CHICAGONinth and Broadway
KANSAS CITY

for school, dist. No. 97. Frazee—Addition will be built for high school. Mizpah—4-room school will be erected. Paynesville—2-room school will be built. Lake Henry—Arch. A. J. Blix has plans for 2-room school, dist. 131.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg—Arch. M. J. Donovan has prepared plans for colored Catholic school. Eupora—\$10,000, bonds, voted for schoolhouse.

MISSOURI.

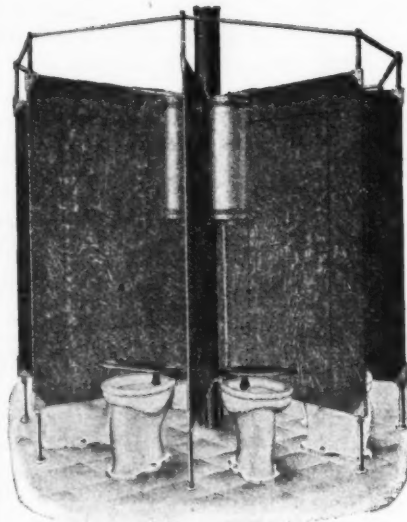
Springfield—Archts. Reed & Heckenlively have plans for 2-story school; \$20,000. Aurora—Arch. H. H. Hohenschild, Rolla, has plans for high school; \$26,000. Frankford—Arch. Ernest Schmitt, Hannibal, is preparing plans for 2-story school; \$10,000. Oronogo—Archts. Garstang & Rea, Joplin, have plans for 4-room school. Webster

Groves—Two schools will be erected. St. Louis—Arch. J. J. Senglar has plans for 3-story school. Palmyra—Arch. Malcom S. Martin has plans for remodeling Washington school. Amoret—Propose erection of school. Ferguson—Arch. W. E. Trueblood, St. Louis, is preparing plans for 2-story school. Springfield—St. De Chantal Academy of Visitation will erect 3-story building; \$30,000.

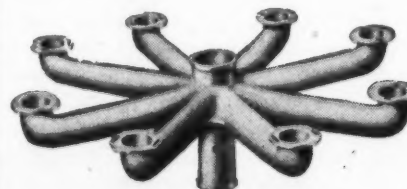
NEBRASKA.

Newman Grove—Arch. J. C. Stitt, Norfolk, has plans for 8-room school. Hastings—College building will be erected. Valentine—Addition will be built. Atkinson—\$10,000, bonds, issued for addition to high school. Holstein—Arch. M. N. Bair, Hastings, is preparing plans for 2-story school; \$5,500.

School Water Closets



Kelly Octopus closet fitting complete with eight Kelly Automatic Closets. Illustration shows screens for school or factory installation (no doors).



Kelly Octopus fitting (patents applied for), when set in place, completes the roughing in for eight water closets. Note that this fitting is a one-piece casting.

Kelly Octopus Fittings

SAVE

50% in Space, Materials and Labor.

No dark corners.

We furnish them complete as shown.

Over 300 Kelly Closets in St. Louis Public Schools.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

THOS. KELLY & BROS.

Congress Street and Bell Ry.
CHICAGO



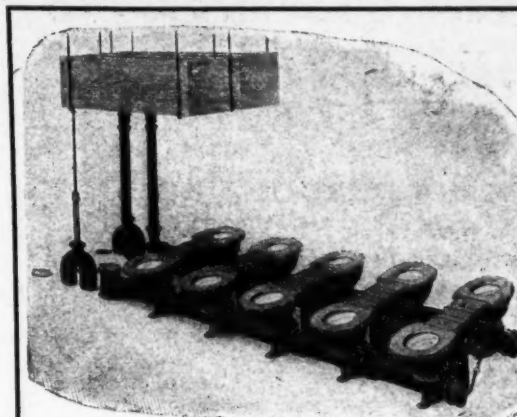
Protection against disease is an important issue in the care of school children. Our sewerage system is a breeding place of numerous disease germs and poisonous gases, which emanate through the lavatories, and, unless proper precautions are observed, may seriously affect the health of the children through their entire life.

The Red Cross Automatic Disinfector and Sunol Disinfectant constitute the most reliable and economical means of protection, because they purify the atmosphere, counteract foul gases and render inert that which produces germs and disease. Many years of uninterrupted service in numerous schools, governmental and municipal institutions, business establishments, etc., in different parts of the country testify that the Red Cross System produces results that leave nothing to be desired.

Send for catalogue and further particulars

RED CROSS HYGIENIC CO.

470 W. Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.



No Foul Odors

can remain in school toilet rooms, where you use

Nelson's
Ventilated
Hopper Latrines
AND
Ventilated Urinals
(Automatic Flush)

Write us for information and our booklet, "A Few Points on Sanitation for Schools."

Nelson Ventilated Double Latrines

Used in New St. Louis Schools and in over one hundred other places

MANUFACTURED BY

N. O. NELSON MFG. CO.
EDWARDSVILLE, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

North Woodstock—Contract was let for high school.

NEW MEXICO.

Messilla—School will be erected; \$1,800.

NEW YORK.

Rome—\$55,000, bonds, voted for school. LeRoy—High school will be erected; \$60,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Creedmoor—Arch. Hill C. Linthicum, Durham, has plans for 2-story school; \$8,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Wyndmere—School will be erected. Eckelson—Addition will be built. Bridgewater—8-room school will be erected. Oriska—4-room school will be erected. Graber—School will be erected, dist. No. 3. Oakdale—School will be erected. Belfield—School will be erected. McVill—4-room school will be erected. Beach—School will be erected. Halliday—Two schools will be erected.

OHIO.

Dover Center—Assoc. Archts. H. O. Wurmser & F. E. Elliott, Lorain, have plans for centralized school; \$25,000. West Milton—Arch. Elmer L. Gerber, Dayton, will prepare plans for school. Oakharbor—Assoc. Archts. H. O. Wurmser & F. E. Elliott, Lorain, have plans for 16-room high school. Greenville—Archts. Jackson & Son have plans for school. Pittsburg—Archts. Jackson & Son, Greenville, have plans for 2-room school, Monroe twp. Solon—Arch. F. H. Smith, Ashtabula, has plans for 2-story school; \$15,000. Ironton—Arch. J. R. Gieske, Ceredo, W. Va., is preparing plans for 2-story school. Avon—Assoc. Archts. Wurmser & Elliott, Lorain, have plans for grade school; \$11,000. Port Clinton—High school will be erected. Trinway—1-room. school will be erected. Nelson Center—Addition will be built. Toledo—Arch. W. R. Dowling is preparing sketches for parochial school. Sandusky—Arch. H. A. Millott is preparing plans for parochial school. Otterville—Addition will be built to school. Stryker—School will be erected, Springfield twp.

OKLAHOMA.

Erick—8-room school will be erected; \$15,000.

OREGON.

Portland—Arch. T. J. Jones has completed plans for school. Gresham—5-room school will be erected. Hood River—Archts. P. M. Hall-Lewis & Co. will prepare plans for 2-story school. Cornelius—School will be erected; \$9,000. Albina—Contract was let for Homestead school. Gladstone—Arch. P. C. Browne has plans for 8-room school; \$15,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Duncott—4-room addition will be built for Primrose school. Hazel-

ton—Arch. Owen McGlynn, Wilkes-barre, has plans for addition to school; \$15,000. Middleburg—Arch. J. F. Stetler & Son are preparing plans for 4-room school; \$10,000. Archbald—School will be erected, Miller street. North Bethlehem—2-story school will be erected; \$18,000. Pittsburg—Arch. F. H. De Arment has plans for high school, 43d ward; \$20,000. Duryea—8-room school will be erected. Versailles—Addition will be built.

RHODE ISLAND.

Phillipsdale—Propose erection of school. Exeter—Plans have been approved for three buildings, School for Feeble-Minded.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Loris—School will be erected; \$7,000. Rowesville—Citizens voted unanimously to establish high school. Fairfax—Arch. G. Lloyd Preacher, Augusta, Ga., will receive bids for 2-story school; \$7,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Redfield—High school will be erected; \$20,000.

TENNESSEE.

White Bluff—Contract was let for school. Antioch—Site has been selected for high school. Memphis—Three schools will be erected. Ripley—County high school will be built.

TEXAS.

Prairie View—3-story school will be built. Tyler—Administration building will be erected. Dessau—Propose erection of school; \$15,000. Buda—School will be erected; \$10,000. Tulia—3-story school will be erected.

UTAH.

Castle Dale—Academy building will be erected. Springville—High school will be erected; \$23,000. Logan—Contract was let for school, 5th ward. Salt Lake City—Site has been selected for high school.

VERMONT.

Rutland—Archts. Jackson & Brown, New York City, have completed plans for addition to high school; \$35,000.

VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg—Virginia Christian College will expend \$50,000 for new buildings. Del Ray—Arch. A. H. Sonnermann has plans for addition. Virginia Beach—Plans will be drawn for school, 17th St. Appomattox—School will be erected, to cost \$10,000. Tazewell—School will be erected; \$18,000. Lexington—High school will be erected. Varina—Arch. Chas. Robinson will prepare plans for school; \$8,000.

WASHINGTON.

Tenino—Arch. C. E. Troutman, Aberdeen, has plans for 2-story school. Mold—School will be erected. Lind—School will be erected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Loveland—Arch. Chas. McCarthy has plans for school.

WISCONSIN.

Bell Plaine—School will be erected. Marinette—2-story school will be erected. Mukwonago—School will be erected. Athens—2-story school will be erected. Brussels—School will be erected, dist. No. 3. Westboro—Two schools will be erected. Lake Geneva—Contract was let for school. Cornell—School will be erected, dist. No. 2. Greenfield—Arch. J. Roth, Milwaukee, is preparing plans for 1-story school. Antigo—School will be erected.

CANADA.

Daysland—Arch. R. W. Lines has plans for school. Humboldt, Sask.—Arch. W. W. La Chance, Saskatoon, has prepared plans for 4-room school. Oxbow, Sask.—Tenders were received for construction of school. Lethbridge, Alta.—12-room school will be erected.

ed, Winnipeg, Man.—Addition will be built. Gorrie—School will be erected. Oakville, Ont.—High school will be built. Chapman & McGiffin, Archts. Craik, Sask.—Archts. Storey & Van Egmond, Regina, Sask., have plans for 4-room school. Portage La Prairie, Man.—Manual training school for boys will be erected. Minnedosa—Plans have been received for 6-room school. Ft. William, Ont.—4-room school will be erected. Nelson, B. C.—Arch. Alex. Carrie has plans for school. Glen Ewen, Sask.—2-room school will be erected. Glen Valley, Sask.—School will be built, Wellington school district. Lloydminster, Sask.—School will be erected. Riding Mountain, Man.—School will be erected. Kenilworth School Dist. No. 1439, Woodstock—\$20,000 will be requested to replace Delatre street school.

WE SUPPLY

High-Grade Teachers for all Branches of

Educational Work

Thorough investigation of records of candidates insure best possible service to employers of teachers. Methods broader in scope and more successful than any teachers' agency. Offices in 12 cities covering the entire country enable us to supply men or opportunities in almost any locality desired. Special advantages to male teachers desiring promotion or willing to consider opportunities in business or technical work. We guarantee to every applicant active and aggressive efforts.

List of positions open free if you write us to-day, stating age, experience and salary desired.

HAPGOODS

The National Organization of Brain Brokers

Suite 144, 305 Broadway, New York
430 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.
623 R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

(OTHER OFFICES IN OTHER CITIES)

THE BEST PENCILS AND STEEL PENS FOR SCHOOL USE

— ARE —

"EAGLE"

If you want to try them send 16 cents in stamps for samples worth double.

Try our No. 314 DRAUGHTING
and No. 284 INSPECTOR

EVERY TEACHER PRAISES THEM.

EAGLE PENCIL CO.

377-379 Broadway

Mention this publication

NEW YORK

ABSURD SCHOOL HYGEIA.

When an author is told by law that he must give one-quarter his space to alcohol and tobacco, or that every chapter must close with a reference to the effect of alcohol and tobacco upon the organ or function discussed, we can not in fairness expect any greater scientific accuracy or more judicial emphasis than from the modern history of which California stipulated, when still in her teens, that one-half the space should be given to the history of California. It is because they are commissioned to tell the child an unforgettable story that eight text book writers relate:

"A baby was once killed by washing its head with tobacco water; a boy once drank some whisky from a flask and died soon after; any drink that contains alcohol is a poison to hurt and at last to kill; a boy who uses cigarettes is irresistibly led to a violation of the law; by giving drinks such as root beer to children an appetite for alcohol may be cultivated; the flesh of these unfortunate persons becoming saturated with alcohol took fire upon being exposed to a flame as of a lighted candle, or indeed without any external cause; nicotine stunts the growth of the (young) body as a whole, retards and weakens the nervous system, makes the user cross, peevish, and unfits him for the best society; a murderer was about to kill a baby and the little creature looked up into his face and smiled, 'but,' he said, 'I drank a large glass of brandy and then I didn't care.'"

The foregoing statements are taken from text books now in use. Earlier and more grotesque inaccuracies and extravagances have not been quoted because both publishers and authors have been trying of late to break away from the temptation to overstate.—W. H. Allen in June Atlantic.

High School Competition.

The Board of School Inspectors of St. Paul has just purchased the sites for the location of four new high schools, to be erected practically simultaneously, to take the place of the

buildings now in use.

The first building to be started is to be known as the new Mechanic Arts High School, centrally located. The board has established an open competition for the purpose of selecting an architect. The programs of this competition are ready and will be submitted to any reputable architect applying for the same. The first prize will be the commission to design and supervise the erection of the buildings. Second and third prizes of four hundred and three hundred dollars respectively, will be awarded to the next two architects whose designs shall be rated as second and third in order of merit. The schedule of rooms proposed for the building will be sent to any architect upon application to Supt. S. L. Heeter, Board of School Inspectors, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MANUAL TRAINING CATALOGUE.

C. Christiansen, Chicago, has just issued a well illustrated catalogue of manual training benches. He does not claim to manufacture more benches than any other manufacturer, but he does claim to make more distinct styles of benches than any other firm in the United States. His new catalogue seems to bear out this assertion, for sixteen different benches are clearly pictured in the book. This collection will be of great assistance to those contemplating changes in their manual training department, as well as those who expect to introduce the course during the coming year. A postal addressed to C. Christiansen, 792 Grand avenue, Chicago, will bring it to you by return mail.

Window Shade Adjusters.

Proper light and fresh air are indispensable and easily had when shades are hung on adjustable shade rollers. They have been used with such advantage that they are almost indis-

pensable in modern buildings.

A prominent architect, writing on the subject of lighting, says: "Each window should be equipped with an adjustable window shade." Many infirmities of the eyes of adults have their foundation in early life when eye strain was brought about by the injudicious use and careless arrangement of light.

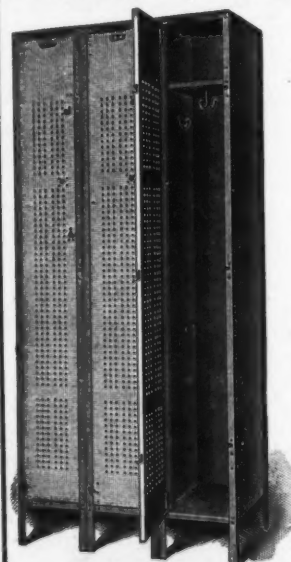
The Johnson Adjusters, manufactured by R. R. Johnson, 161 Randolph street, Chicago, are highly indorsed and recommended.

Rest Room Arranged.

The teachers of the schools of Cleveland, anticipating the needs of ladies in attendance at the N. E. A., are planning to establish at School Headquarters, near the Hollenden Hotel, "rest rooms" where guests may meet friends, find telephone service, convenience for correspondence, rest between sessions, a room in which lunch, which some may wish to bring from their boarding houses, may be eaten, a cup of hot tea provided, and, for the possible emergencies of sudden fatigue or illness, a simple dispensary, with trained nurse in attendance.

These rooms will be in charge of the Principals' Club, the Grade Teachers' Club and other teachers, numbers of whom will be present to aid, direct and serve as will best minister to the comfort and pleasure of all.

A commodious rest room and medical dispensary will be available at the Hippodrome. A leaflet, giving definite and detailed information, will be given to members at the registration bureau in the Federal Building.

Durand-Steel Lockers and Wardrobes**Fireproof****Sanitary****Petty-thief
proof**Write for
Catalog**DURAND-STEEL LOCKER CO.**
1243 American Trust Bldg. CHICAGO

My Grandfather used
Mr. Hammond's Slug Shot
for Potato Bugs. So does my
father use it. My Mother puts Slug Shot on
roses.

**"SLUG SHOT"** USED FROM
OCEAN TO OCEAN
SOLD BY SEED DEALERS

A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. Put up in Popular Packages at Popular Prices.

Hammond's Slug Shot Works, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Send for the pamphlets "School Gardening," illustrated, and "Bugs and Blights." They are worth having.

Columb
apply to s
ed by the
assistants
crease of
is reached
per month
each year
is reached
raised from
The sch
Chicago l
vanced m
higher gr
of the in
\$50 per y
The sch
revised it
pay of pu
month, c
ing.

Youngs
has incre
in the s
increase

San F
ers' salar
pay of ea
The addi
\$115,000
ordered
shall be
teaching
side exp

The s
adopted
tributing
twelfth
paid her
If re-en
be paid
twelfth
first wee
who are
year wil
twelfth
gust fir
succeedi
the twel

Washi
sidering
pler sys
about tv
tion. I
eral ma

Hann
salary s
of educ
school
\$450 to
ers in
\$55 per
one, \$4

The s
and su
Adams,
the pra
ites to
and a
to a su
The
three d
ing th

Sch

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Columbus, O. A uniform scale of wages to apply to school library workers has been adopted by the board of education. Hereafter the assistants will get \$45 per month and an increase of \$5 per month each year until \$75 is reached. The cataloguer is to start at \$70 per month with an increase of \$10 per month each year until the maximum salary of \$100 is reached. The salary of the librarian was raised from \$1,650 to \$1,800.

The school management committee of the Chicago board of education has recently advanced nearly one thousand teachers to a higher group in the salary schedule. Each of the instructors will receive an increase of \$50 per year in pay.

The school board of Jacksonville, Ill., has revised its salary schedule to provide that the pay of principals range from \$80 to \$100 per month, dependent upon professional training.

Youngstown, O. The board of education has increased the annual salary of teachers in the service \$50. Janitors will receive an increase of \$5 per month.

San Francisco, Cal. The schedule of teachers' salaries has been revised to increase the pay of each teacher between 10 and 12 per cent. The addition to the pay roll will amount to \$115,000 for the next year. The board has also ordered that seniority departmental teachers shall be established according to experience in teaching done in San Francisco schools. Outside experience will not be counted.

The school board of Sioux City, Iowa, has adopted the "twelve payments plan" for distributing the salaries of its teachers. One-twelfth of each teacher's annual wage will be paid her at the end of every school month. If re-employed, the eleventh installment will be paid at the end of the school year and the twelfth installment will be withheld until the first week after the school re-opens. Teachers who are not re-employed at the end of the year will immediately receive the eleventh and twelfth payments. Such as resign after August first, and such as fail to enter upon the succeeding year's duty will forfeit one-half of the twelfth payment.

Washington, D. C. The school board is considering the advisability of introducing a simpler system of rating the teachers. At present about twenty points are taken into consideration. Supt. A. T. Stuart proposes four general markings to embrace the salient points.

Hannibal, Mo. A minimum and maximum salary schedule has been adopted by the board of education. Department heads in the high school receive \$540 to \$1,000 and assistants \$450 to \$630. In the elementary schools teachers in grades three to eight, inclusive, \$35 to \$55 per month; grade two, \$40 to \$60; grade one, \$45 to \$60.

Permanent Substitutes.

The success of a permanent corps of special and substitute teachers is reported by Supt. Adams, of Lebanon, Pa. Several years ago the practice of utilizing inexperienced normalites to replace absent teachers was discontinued and a number of expert teachers were assigned to a substitute list.

The teachers so employed have performed three distinct duties, as follows: First—Taking the place of sick teachers, the substitutes

being classified according to special qualifications to teach in primary, intermediate and grammar grades. Second—Teaching in schools whose teachers are visiting schools in other cities to learn new methods. Third—To coach backward pupils, enabling the pupil to keep up with class.

By the last mentioned "conditioning," inconvenient and troublesome cases have been avoided. Bright, willing pupils have been enabled to advance two grades in a single term, shortening their school course and saving the time which the absence of special teaching and special examination would have obliged them to spend in lower grades. It has been found that many of those so enabled to advance themselves, eventually go to college. Special coaching has enabled bright pupils to finish the nine-year grade course in seven years. Out of 130 pupils so advanced one or two years, in the lower grade course, but one failed in an examination later in the high school. Half of the present large class of 39 seniors in the high school, were thus specially coached, and shortened, by special study, their school career by one or two years.

On the other hand, those who are slower to learn than the average, have been enabled to extend their elementary course from nine to ten years, without detriment to themselves.

Unique Advertising.

Attention is called to the advertising on another page of this issue of the Gregg Publishing Company, New York and Chicago. The "Talks on Shorthand," which the Gregg Publishing Company will run in the *Journal* as advertising, will contain a great deal of interest to any school official or teacher who is at all interested in the work of the commercial department.

Vacation Schools.

(Concluded from Page 25.)

a hygienic value. Hence there has arisen a widespread movement to provide playgrounds near schools and homes, suitably equipped with gymnastic and play apparatus, and placed under the direction and control of competent supervisors.—Gordon A. Southworth, Somerville, Mass., Report.

Architects Directory

Ashby School Houses

display a composition of utility, durability and good, pure architecture without any "gingerbread."

NO BUILDING IS TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL FOR OUR PERSONAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

We develop your own ideas into a practical set of plans and specifications with which they can be executed to the smallest details into a building that can be built within your means and to your entire satisfaction.

Ashby's Portfolio of School Houses containing beautiful designs (perspective and floor plans) of school buildings ranging from one room up, will be sent to School Committees that are interested in the erection of school buildings for which plans have not yet been procured

G. W. ASHBY, Architect, Medinah Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GARSTANG & REA ARCHITECTS

Suite 204 Grome Bldg., Joplin, Missouri

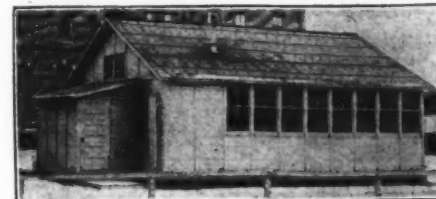
SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE A SPECIALTY

Supt. Chas. S. Foos of Reading, Pa., has requested the board of school controllers to increase the force of supervisors of the elementary schools and engage a special supervisor of penmanship and drawing. Mr. Foos showed that all the cities of the size of Reading have a supervising corps from five to fifteen times as large.

AMERICAN PORTABLE HOUSE CO.

Manufacturers of

Portable Houses of all descriptions
Permanent Homes, Summer Residences
Camps, Bunk-Houses, Churches, etc.



School House

We make a specialty of Portable School Buildings. Now in use in nearly all sections of the United States. Our Patent Construction insures a building that is absolutely dry, warm, well ventilated and healthy. Correspondence solicited. Write for catalogue, plans and prices to

Office, Room 329 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

BRUCE'S

School Architecture

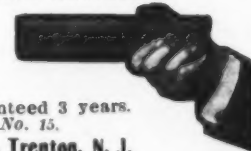
THIRD EDITION—GET A COPY

DESK
ADDING MACHINES
For all Business Accounting

The New Standard Desk Calcumeter WITH AUTOMATIC RESETTING DEVICE

The most convenient and only practical desk adder. Specially adapted to school accounting. The perfected result of five years' experience in making Calcumeters for employees of biggest railroads, telegraph companies, U. S. Government, business houses, architects, engineers, etc. 14 models, 65 sizes. Sold the world over. Guaranteed 3 years. Free trial. Write to-day for Illustrated Catalog No. 15.

HERBERT NORTH MORSE, 153 Green Bldg., Trenton, N. J.



Recent Elections of Superintendents.

Springfield, O.—Alfred Ross*; salary increased to \$1,000.
 Marshall, Tex.—W. H. Attebery.*
 Gilman, Ill.—Charles Condit.
 Lyons, Kan.—Warren Baker.*
 Albion, Mich.—W. J. McKone.*
 Calumet, Mich.—Eugene La Rowe.*
 New Bremen, O.—C. F. Limback*; term, two years.
 Jamestown, Ind.—C. E. Kelley.
 Lancaster, Mass.—Samuel H. Erskine; salary, \$2,000.
 Elgin, Ill.—Supt. Robert I. White*; salary increased to \$2,500.
 Ludington, Mich.—F. E. Millar, to succeed Supt. Guy D. Smith, resigned.
 Howell, Mich.—Fred Fullerton.
 Grayville, Ill.—E. F. Hon.*
 Wyandotte, Mich.—H. C. Daley.
 Punxsutawney, Pa.—A. M. Hammers.
 Franklin, Pa.—Dalls W. Armstrong*; salary increased to \$2,100.
 Johnstown, Pa.—Herman T. Jones*, county superintendent.
 Bellefontaine, Pa.—David O. Etters*, county superintendent; salary, \$1,800.
 Hollidaysburg, Pa.—Tarring S. Davis*; salary, \$2,000.
 Greensburg, Pa.—Robert C. Shaw*; salary, \$4,000.
 Meadville, Pa.—R. H. Bellows; salary, \$1,800.
 Washington, Pa.—L. R. Crumrine*, county superintendent; salary, \$2,000.
 Butler, Pa.—R. B. Penfield*; salary, \$1,800.
 Jeannette, Pa.—Theodore B. Shanks*; salary increased to \$1,800.
 Altoona, Pa.—H. J. Wightman.*
 Johnstown, Pa.—James N. Muir.*
 Rochester, Pa.—Orin C. Lester*; salary, \$1,600.
 Waynesburg, Pa.—John C. Stewart*, county superintendent.
 Uniontown, Pa.—C. J. Scott*; salary, \$2,300.
 Beaver, Pa.—D. C. Locke, county superintendent.
 Kittanning, Pa.—W. A. Patton, county superintendent; salary, \$2,000.
 Sharon, Pa.—S. R. Hadley.*
 Columbus, O.—J. A. Shawan*; term, two years.
 Wausau, Wis.—S. B. Tobey.*
 Sharon, O.—S. H. Hadley*; term, three years.

*Re-elected

KEWAUNEE MFG. CO.
KEWAUNEE, WIS.INSTRUCTOR'S DESK
FOR
PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY

We manufacture a complete line of Laboratory Furniture for Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Physiology.

Special attention is given to details of plumbing.

Write for our catalog.

KEWAUNEE MFG. CO.
KEWAUNEE, WIS.



THE RAPID BLACKBOARD LINER

Easy to Handle.

For Music and Penmanship.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 20 cents.

College and School Supplies.

PECKHAM, LITTLE & CO.,

57-59 E. 11th St.

NEW YORK

Altoona, Pa.—H. J. Wightman*; salary, \$2,400.
 Danbury, Ia.—B. Collison.*
 Greenville, Tex.—L. C. Gee.*
 Davenport, Ia.—Frank L. Smart; salary increased to \$2,750.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—J. H. Bright.
 Norman, Okla.—R. H. Ewing.*
 Las Cruces, N. M.—W. O. Evans.
 Lansing, Mich.—E. P. Cummings.*
 Waterloo, Ia.—A. W. Chamberlain; salary, \$2,300.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—Supt. Samuel Andrews of Pittsburg*; fourth term, three years.
 Mt. Vernon, Ia.—P. W. Peterson.
 Bloomington, Ill.—J. K. Stableton.*
 Oshkosh, Wis.—M. N. McIver.*
 Chippewa Falls, Wis.—George W. Swartz.*
 Ontonagon, Mich.—J. L. Wagner.*
 Monroe, Wis.—George B. Haverson; salary, \$1,600.
 Ludington, Mich.—Frank E. Millar.
 Beloit, Wis.—F. E. Converse.*
 Springfield, Ill.—J. W. Collins.*
 Butler, Pa.—John A. Gibson.*
 Dunmore, Pa.—C. F. Hoban.*
 Jefferson, La.—Mr. L. H. Gosserand, superintendent parish.
 Bedford, Pa.—Victor E. P. Barkman, Bedford county.
 York, Pa.—County Supt. Charles W. Stine.*
 York, Pa.—Supt. Artemus Wanner*; salary, \$2,250.
 Scranton, Pa.—George Howell.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—County Supt. Frank P. Hopper.*
 Clay Center, Kan.—E. B. Allbaugh*; salary, \$1,200.
 Fort Dodge, Ia.—A. B. Crone.*
 Dayton, Ky.—James McGinniss.*
 Houston, Tex.—P. W. Horn.*
 Somerset, Pa.—County Supt. D. W. Seibert.*
 Scranton, Pa.—County Supt. Jasper C. Taylor.*
 West Chester, Pa.—Geo. W. Moore*, county superintendent.
 Newton, Pa.—J. H. Hoffman, Bucks county; salary, \$2,200.
 Norristown, Pa.—Allen S. Martin*; salary, \$2,500.
 Uniontown, Pa.—C. J. Scott; salary, \$2,300.
 Lebanon, Pa.—Robert T. Adams*; salary increased to \$1,700.
 Watertown, Wis.—W. P. Roseman.*
 Warren, Pa.—County Supt. C. S. Knapp.
 Goshen, Ind.—Miss Lillian Michel.*
 Pottstown, Pa.—W. W. Rupert.*
 Wellsboro, Pa.—County Supt. W. R. Longstreet.*
 Fond du Lac, Wis.—Wm. Wilson.*
 Marshfield, Wis.—D. C. Gile.*
 Chester, Mass.—W. H. Sanderson*; salary, \$1,600.
 Pueblo, Col.—Milton C. Potter.
 Texarkana, Ark.—A. E. Brennan.
 Greenwood, Ind.—J. B. Lemasters.
 Menominee, Mich.—E. J. Shives.
 Charlotte, Mich.—C. H. Carrick.*
 Muskegon, Mich.—Jos. M. Frost*; salary, \$2,900.
 Pekin, Ill.—J. J. Crosby.*
 Anaconda, Mont.—W. K. Dwyer.*
 LeMars, Ia.—Frank E. Palmer.
 Carlisle, Pa.—County Supt. J. Kelso Green.*
 Deodate, Pa.—County Supt. H. V. B. Gaver.*
 Galveston, Tex.—John W. Hopkins.*
 Greenwood, Ind.—J. B. Lemasters.
 Pekin, Ill.—James J. Crosby.*
 Wyandotte, Mich.—H. C. Daley.
 Tucson, Ariz.—S. C. Newsom.
 Centerville, S. D.—C. C. Dehoff.
 Phoenix, Ariz.—J. F. Stilwell.*
 Covington, Tenn.—J. L. Brooks*; salary, \$1,500.
 Chillicothe, O.—F. E. C. Kirkendall.
 Trinidad, Col.—J. P. Treat.*
 Earlville, Ill.—John E. Clum.
 Charter Oak, Ia.—D. D. Carlton.

Dr. Miles'

ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR

Headache

TAKE ONE

of the Little Tablets

AND THE PAIN IS GONE

If you have

Headache

Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly,
leaving no bad After-effects

FOR

NEURALGIA,
SCIATICA,
RHEUMATISM,
BACKACHE,
PAIN IN CHEST,
DISTRESS IN
STOMACH,
SLEEPLESSNESS

25 Doses
25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk

The name
Director

APPA
Elmer & A
American
McConnell
Haney Sch

Columbia S

Garden Cit
E. W. A.
Atlas Scho
M. A. Don
L. A. Mur

APPA
Elmer & A
Columbia

C. H. Sto
McIntosh
Kewaunee

ARCH
Garstang
G. W. A.
Geo. W. F

H. C. Ha

BELLS
Meneely &
St. Louis

BE
McConnell
E. W. A.
Atlas Sch
Orr & Lo
L. A. Mur

BLACKB
J. W. Sch
N. Y. Sil
American
McConnell
Haney Sch

E. W. A.
Atlas Sch
Garden C
Rand, Mc
M. A. Do
L. A. Mu

BLACK
N. Y. Sil
Peckham,
E. J. Joh
American
McConnell
Penna. S
W
Keenan S

Main-Ban
Haney Sch

Columbia
E. W. A.
L. A. Mu

E. W. A.
L. A. Mu

Holden F
Nat. Boo

ORR & L
Milwaukee

CA
Cotrell &

Peckham,
American
Milton-B
McConnell
Haney Sch

E. W. A.
Garden C
Atlas Sch
M. A. Do
Rand, M
A. J. N
Thos. C
L. A. Mu

ES

Directory for School Supplies

The names given below are those of the leading and most reliable School Supply Houses in the United States. None other can receive a place in this Directory. Everything required in or about a school house may be secured promptly and at the lowest market price by ordering from these Firms.

- APPARATUS—GENERAL.**
Elmer & Amend.....N. Y.
American Seating Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Sup. Co.....Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Garden City Edu. Co.....Chicago
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co.....Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- APPARATUS—SCIENTIFIC.**
Elmer & Amend.....N. Y.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
C. H. Stoelting & Co.....Chicago
McIntosh Stereopticon Co. Chicago
Kewaunee Mfg. Co. Kewaunee, Wis.
- ARCHITECTS—SCHOOL.**
Garstang & Rea.....Joplin, Mo.
G. W. Ashby.....Chicago
Geo. W. Payne.....Carthage, Ill.
- BADGES.**
H. C. Haskell.....New York City
- BELLS—MANUFACTURERS.**
Meneely & Co. Watervliet, N. Y.
St. Louis Bell Fdry. St. Louis, Mo.
- BELLS—DEALERS.**
McConnell Sch. Sup. Co.....Phila.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- BLACKBOARDS—COMPOSITION.**
J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. N. Y.
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- BLACKBOARDS—NATURAL SLATE.**
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
E. J. Johnson & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Penna. Structural Slate Co.....
.....Worth Bldg. Easton, Pa.
Keenan Structural Slate Co.....
.....Bangor, Pa.
Main-Bangor Slate Co. Bangor, Pa.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Columbia Sch. Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- BLINDS.**
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- BOOK COVERS.**
Holden Book Cover Co.....
.....Springfield, Mass.
Nat. Book Cover Co. Syracuse, N. Y.
- BRUSHES—FLOOR.**
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co. Chicago
- BRUSHES—DUSTLESS.**
Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co.....
.....Milwaukee, Wis.
- CAPS AND GOWNS.**
Cotrell & Leonard.....Albany, N. Y.
- CHARTS.**
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
Milton-Bradley Co. Springfield
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Baker & Lockwood.....K. City, Mo.
- FLOOR DEAFENING.**
Samuel Cabot.....Boston
- FLOOR DRESSING.**
Standard Oil Co.....All Cities
- FIRE ESCAPES.**
Art Iron & Wire Wks.....Toledo
- CLASS PINS.**
H. C. Haskell.....New York
- CLOCKS—PROGRAM.**
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
- COSTUMES.**
L. Hagemann.....Chicago
- CRAYONS—DUSTLESS.**
(Manufacturers.)
American Crayon Co. Sandusky, O.
(Dealers.)
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
Eagle Pencil Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago
A. J. Nystrom.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- CRAYONS—WATER COLOR.**
Am. Crayon Co. Sandusky, O.
Prang Ed. Co. N. Y., Chicago
- DEAFENING QUILT.**
Samuel Cabot.....Boston
- DIPLOMAS.**
Ames & Rollinson Co. N. Y. City
J. A. Lowell Banknote Co. Boston
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- DISINFECTANTS.**
H. D. Mann Co. Syracuse, N. Y.
Red Cross Hygienic Co. Chicago
- DRAWING SUPPLIES.**
Eagle Pencil Co. N. Y.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.....
.....Jersey City, N. J.
Milton Bradley Co.....
.....Springfield, Mass.
Prang Ed. Co. N. Y., Chicago
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Devoe, Dept. 5.....N. Y., Chicago
Thomas Charles Co. Chicago
Thos. Charles Co. Chicago
- ENGRAVERS.**
Clark Eng. & Ptg. Co. Milwaukee
- ERASERS.**
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
Eagle Pencil Co. N. Y.
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
- ERASER CLEANERS.**
Sherman-White Spl. Co. Chicago
- FLAGS AND BUNTING.**
Joel & Co. 88 Nassau st. N. Y.
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Baker & Lockwood.....K. City, Mo.
- GLOBES.**
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago
A. J. Nystrom.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS.**
Lewis & Kitchen.....
Peck-Hammond Co. Cincinnati
.....Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.
- INK WELLS.**
(Manufacturers.)
Squires Ink Well Co. Pittsburg, Pa.
U. S. Ink Well Co. Evansville, Ind.
(Dealers.)
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
- KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.**
Milton-Bradley Co. Springfield
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Thomas Charles Co. Chicago
- LABORATORY FURNITURE.**
Elmer & Amend.....N. Y.
Kewaunee Mfg. Co. Kewaunee, Wis.
- LANTERN SLIDES.**
McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept.
.....Chicago
C. H. Stoelting & Co. Chicago
- LIQUID SLATING.**
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- LOCKERS—METAL.**
Durand Steel Locker Co. Chicago
- MANUAL TRAINING BENCHES.**
Chandler & Barber.....Boston
E. L. Bemis.....Worcester, Mass.
Grand Rapids Hand Screw Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. Christiansen.....Chicago
E. H. Sheldon & Co. Chicago
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co. Chicago
W. C. Toles Co. Irving Park, Ill.
Wilcox Mfg. Co. Aurora, Ill.
- MANUAL TRAINING SUPPLIES.**
A. L. Bemis.....Worcester, Mass.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
Chandler & Barber.....Boston
Milton-Bradley Co. Springfield
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. Christiansen.....Chicago
E. H. Sheldon & Co. Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co. Chicago
Wilcox Mfg. Co. Aurora, Ill.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
Grand Rapids Hand Screw Co..
- MAPS.**
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. J. Nystrom.....Chicago
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
- OPERA CHAIRS.**
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Lake Shore Furn. Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
- PENCIL MANUFACTURERS.**
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.....
.....Jersey City, N. J.
Eagle Pencil Co. N. Y. City
Eberhard Faber.....N. Y. City
- PENCIL SHARPENERS.**
F. H. Cook & Co. Leominster, Mass.
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
Eberhard Faber.....N. Y. City
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.....
.....Jersey City, N. J.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- PEN MANUFACTURERS.**
Eagle Pencil Co. N. Y.
Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co. N.Y.
- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.**
Elmer & Amend.....N. Y.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
C. H. Stoelting & Co. Chicago
- PLASTER CASTS.**
Boston Sculpture Co.....
.....Melrose station, Boston
C. Hennecke Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
- PLUMBING FIXTURES—SCHOOL.**
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....
.....St. Louis, Edwardsville, Ill.
Lewis & Kitchen.....
.....Chicago and Kansas City
L. Wolff Mfg. Co. Chicago
Thos. Kelly & Bros. Chicago
- PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.**
American Portable House Co.....
.....Seattle, Wash.
- PROJECTION LANTERNS AND SCREENS.**
McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept.
.....Chicago
C. H. Stoelting & Co. Chicago
- PROGRAM CLOCKS.**
Engineering Specialty Co. N. Y.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Hahl Automatic Clock Co. Chicago
- RAFFIA.**
McHutchinson & Co., Desk 9, N.Y.
- RELIEF GLOBES.**
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- RELIEF MAPS.**
E. J. Johnson & Co. N. Y.
Penn. Struct. Slate Co. Easton, Pa.
Keenan Structural Slate Co.....
.....Bangor, Pa.
Main-Bangor Slate Co. Bangor, Pa.
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago
- SANITARY ENGINEERS.**
Peck-Hammond Co. Cincinnati
Lewis & Kitchen.....
.....Chicago, Kansas City
- SANITARY FIXTURES.**
Keenan Structural Slate Co.....
.....Bangor, Pa.
Main-Bangor Slate Co. Bangor, Pa.
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....
.....St. Louis, Edwardsville, Ill.
L. Wolff Mfg. Co. Chicago
Thos. Kelly & Bros. Chicago
- SCHOOL BLANKS.**
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- SCHOOL FURNITURE.**
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
- Haney School Furn. Co.....**
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Steel Furn. Co. Grand Rapids
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
C. Christiansen.....Chicago
Union School Furn. Co. Chicago
Lake Shore Furn. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
- SCHOOL SUPPLIES.**
Elmer & Amend.....N. Y.
N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co. N.Y.
Peckham, Little & Co. N. Y.
American Seat. Co. N.Y. & Chgo
Chandler & Barber, Boston, Mass.
McConnell Sch. Supply Co. Phila.
Roberts & Meck. Harrisburg, Pa.
Columbia School Supply Co.....
.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Am. Crayon Co. Sandusky, O.
Haney School Furn. Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Rapids Hand Screw Co.....
.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Steel Furniture Co. Grand Rapids
C. Christiansen.....Chicago
C. H. Stoelting & Co. Chicago
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Prang Educational Co. Chicago
M. H. E. Beckley.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co. Chicago
Garden City Edu. Co. Chicago
M. A. Donohue & Co. Chicago
Wm. Dille.....Chicago
Thomas Charles Co. Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago
A. J. Nystrom & Co. Chicago
Thos. Charles Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
Moore Mfg. Co. Springfield, Mo.
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....
.....St. Louis, Edwardsville, Ill.
Lewis & Kitchen.....
.....Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.
- STATIONERY.**
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago
Atlas School Supply Co. Chicago
L. A. Murray & Co. Kilbourn, Wis.
- STATUARY.**
Boston Sculpture Co.....
.....Melrose station, Boston
C. Hennecke.....Milwaukee
- TEACHERS' AGENCIES.**
Haggoods.....N. Y. City
Pratt Teachers' Agency, N. Y. City
Interstate Agency, Albany, N. Y.
Schermerhorn Tchrs' Agcy., N. Y.
Fisk Agencies.....Chicago, Boston
Fisher Teachers' Agcy.....Boston
Albany Tchrs' Agcy., Albany, N. Y.
School Bulletin Agcy.....Syracuse
Reed Tchrs' Agcy.....Syracuse
Central Tchrs' Agcy., Columbus, O.
Albert Teachers' Agency, Chicago
Clark Teachers' Agency, Chicago
McCullough Tchrs' Agcy., Chicago
Hazard Tchrs' Agcy., Minneapolis
Midland Agcy., Warrensburg, Mo.
Rocky Mountain Tchrs' Agcy.....
.....Denver, Colo.
Business Men's Clearing House.....
.....Denver
- TELEPHONES.**
Electric Goods Mfg. Co. Boston
- TYPEWRITERS.**
Smith-Premier Typewriter Co.....
.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Typewriter Exchange.....N. Y.
- WATER COLOR PAINTS.**
Milton-Bradley Co. Springfield
Am. Crayon Co. Sandusky, O.
Prang Educational Co. Chicago
Devoe, Dept. 5.....Chicago, N. Y.
- WALL DEAFENING.**
Samuel Cabot.....Boston
- WARDROBES.**
Durand Steel Locker Co. Chicago
- WASTE BASKETS.**
Crane Bros. Westfield, Mass.
- WINDOW SHADE ADJUSTERS.**
C. I. Wimmer & Co. Columbus, O.
Knapp Shade Adjuster Co. Chgo
R. R. Johnson.....Chicago

WHEN YOU WRITE PLEASE MENTION THE SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL'S DIRECTORY.

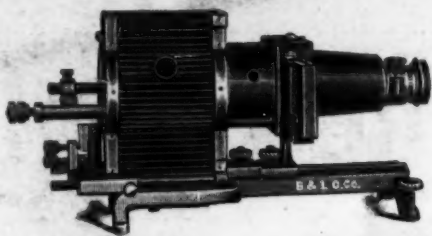
ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.
Ask your stationer for them.

SLANT OR VERTICAL.
We make pens especially adapted for either style and all of first-class quality.



THE ESTERBROOK PEN CO.,

26 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
WORKS, CAMDEN, N. J.



**BAUSCH & LOMB
NEW SCHOOL PROJECTION LANTERN C**

Every teacher today recognizes the advantages to teacher as well as pupil of the wider use of the Projection Lantern in the classroom.

Our Lantern C has been especially designed for school work. It is a thoroughly high-grade apparatus, and while equipped with our latest improvements we can offer it at a price which brings it within the reach of even the elementary school. The construction of this lantern is such as to permit the instant change from ordinary projection to microscope projection, and thereby adds greatly to its scope of usefulness.

The advantages of a lantern in the social affairs of a school will also readily suggest themselves.

The device is simple, efficient, portable—may be easily removed from one room to the other—and practically covers the whole range of school projection work. Price, complete, \$30.00; with Acetylene Burner, \$45.00.

PRISM IS A LITTLE MAGAZINE OF LENS INFORMATION. SEND FOR COPY

OUR NAME ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS, FIELD GLASS, MICROSCOPE, LABORATORY APPARATUS, SCIENTIFIC OR ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT IS A MARK OF QUALITY.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

Carl Zeiss, Jena

Offices:

New York

Boston

Chicago

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



George N. Saegmüller

San Francisco

Washington

London

Frankfort

**BRUCE'S
School Architecture**

A HANDY MANUAL FOR
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AND ARCHITECTS

This little book is probably the best known and most widely read work on school architecture ever published. It treats, in a compact and comprehensive form, every essential of an economical yet modern school building.

The third edition has been carefully revised and re-written, and many new features added. The alphabetical arrangement of topics has been retained for ready reference, and the number of illustrations has been doubled.

Continuing the policy adopted in the past we will not sell the book although it would readily command the price of \$1. A year's subscription to the School Board Journal will bring a free copy.

Use the Coupon or simply write a letter to

WM. GEO. BRUCE,
Publisher,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

William George Bruce,
Publisher,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance of \$1. for which send to my address the School Board Journal, one year, and a copy of "School Architecture."

Name.....

City.....State.....

THE CONVICTION OF SUPERIORITY

IS FORCED UPON EVERYONE WHO EXAMINES
THE SADLER-ROWE COMMERCIAL TEXTS

CORRECT ENGLISH

By Josephine Turck Baker

FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

When you organize your next class in

**BOOKKEEPING,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY,
COMMERCIAL ENGLISH AND COR-
RESPONDENCE,
PENMANSHIP,
SHORTHAND OR TYPEWRITING**

let an examination of the Sadler-Rowe text on the subject convince you of its superiority. The opportunity will be given you if you will plainly state your case.

Sadler-Rowe Company
BALTIMORE, MD.



FRANKLIN SCHOOL, YORK, PA.

J. A. Dempwolf, Arch't, York

SOUND PROOF FLOORS

—a necessity in every schoolhouse—are produced by

Cabot's Deafening "Quilt"

It breaks up and absorbs the sound-waves as no other deadener can; it is indestructible, unflammable, scientific and sanitary; cannot rot, will not harbor moths or vermin, and resists fire.

"I have found the Quilt invaluable as a deadener of noise."—
RUDYARD KIPLING.

Sample and special brochure on school-house deafening,
illustrated, sent on request.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mnfr., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Beware of unsanitary imitations